

## BRITISH CRUISER HALTS S.S. CHINA; GERMANS SEIZED

American Steamship Stopped Outside Woosung For Five Hours

## 38 ARE TAKEN OFF Women and Children Not Molested; Tenyo Maru Also Searched

The American steamer China, of the China Mail S.S. Co., was stopped outside the mouth of Yangtze river by a British cruiser Friday and 38 German men were taken off her. Most of the passengers taken from the China were from Shanghai.

The news of the seizure was received in a wireless despatch to Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, Shanghai agent for the line. The despatch was from Captain Frazier of the China. It read:

"China stopped by British cruiser. Thirty-eight German male passengers were taken prisoners and placed aboard British cruiser. Women passengers not molested. China detained 5 hours."

The steamer could not have been far out to sea when stopped by the British cruiser. The China sailed at 8 o'clock Friday morning. The message was received at Woosung at 6.20 p.m. the same day.

As soon as the news was received the American consulate was notified. A telegram was immediately sent to Washington giving the known particulars. No statement concerning the matter would be made at the consulate.

Of the Germans who left on the China about 15 were sailors from German ships interned here. Among the passengers on the China were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Scheutler, Mrs. Kuti and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Strenger, Mrs. W. B. Knapp, Mrs. Hartmann, Mrs. S. Dinkelman and child, Mrs. F. Traub, Mrs. A. Muller and 2 children, Mrs. F. Grieve and child, Mrs. F. Stoffregen and child, Misses Irma Burger and G. Rosenthal, Countess Von Hofenfels, Master F. Traub, Mrs. Eyl and Grimm, Misses Marie Pabst, Kathie Ehrholdt, Johanna Lutgens and child, Luise Reimers, Kathie Vogt, Anna Runelt and child, Mary Will and child, Ida Johansson, Anna Griener, Anna Petersen, Messrs. Wila Yoliner, Anton Gerl, Anton Plety, E. Slemansen, Max Kohler, C. Christniet, Frey Schieffer, R. Lypert, G. Grot-jahn, John Jacques, F. Wuerth, Carl Breckner, and A. Cannele.

Mr. I. Haas also was on the steamer. He is about 20 years of age.

The China is due in Nagasaki today. Further particulars are expected from there.

The China was stopped as she was going into Manila on this same voyage. A British man-of-war fired two shots across her bows and put on board a party who conducted a thorough search. No-one was taken off at that time.

The Tenyo Maru on her last trip to Manila was also stopped by a British auxiliary. Eight Indians were taken off her. According to a passenger the ship that stopped the Tenyo was the White Star liner Lorentic, which is now being used as an auxiliary. It is thought possible that the same boat may have taken the passengers from the China. The Captain of the Tenyo did not at first understand the flag signals for her to stop.

A more certain command in the shape of a shot 15 feet across her bows told conclusively what the Lorentic wanted. Two boat loads of sailors put off from the Lorentic and an armed party of eight commanded by Lieutenant Steele boarded the Tenyo. It was said that the man they wanted was named Bargi. He was a Harvard graduate. The eight men are supposed to have been connected with plots against the British government in India.

## Pingshan Is Captured By Government Troops; Columns Now Converging On Suifu

Northerners Successful in Several Small Fights; Luchow Is Recaptured; Tsai Ao Is Defeated

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 19.—Discussing the situation at Suifu, the capture of which the Government was confident a fortnight ago would be quickly accomplished, but regarding which there has been a long silence, the Peking Gazette says that, from semi-official reports, they last heard that Pingshan, which is about 30 miles from Suifu, had been captured by the Government troops and also that the northern troops from Tzeliutins were marching towards Suifu, while troops from Luchow were advancing from the East.

A report which appeared immediately before the long silence indicated that all these troops were about ten miles from Suifu, on three sides and, according to the monarchist papers, the Yunnanese were forced to abandon the heights outside the city and to seek shelter under the city wall, while, if they wished to retreat, they must do so by boat.

As regards the fighting in the region of Luchow, semi-official reports state that the Government troops scored another small victory and are advancing from Fenglochang to Hsuanhohchang, after capturing Kaohuan-chang. It is believed that the Government force operating in this neighborhood is considerable.

The report of a battle at Kikiang has, up to the present, not been officially confirmed.

### Luchow Recaptured Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 19.—By the co-operation of the third and seventh divisions, Luchow, on the Upper Yangtze, has been re-captured by the Government troops. Suifu is now besieged from three sides. Only the 14th Brigade has been left in Luchow as a garrison.

The sixth division, under General Ma Chi-tseng is standing in Changchi, in the province of Hunan; the advance-

guard has already reached the city of Shenchow, on the river Yuan and the fifth brigade of the provincial troops of Hunan is now standing on the frontier of Hunan and Kweichow. After the arrival of the sixth division, under General Ma Chi-tseng, the invasion of Kweichow will begin.

The rebels commanded by General Tsai Ao were defeated recently near Tsekiang, in the province of Szechuen. The victorious Northern troops are marching on Suifu.

The Chinese Government notified the Foreign Legations yesterday to the effect that Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow, being a war zone, no passports to foreigners will be issued. If foreigners, in spite of this notification, travel through the disaffected area, they will do so on their own responsibility.

A new Office for Military Affairs has been established in the Presidential Palace, Generals Tang Tsai-li, Tsao Kun and Li Chun having been appointed chiefs of the new office.

### Chekkiang Authorities Alert

The Arsenal authorities have recently been warned that the rebels are trying very hard to cause trouble in Chekkiang province. On the 16th instant, two Hangchow detectives found a quantity of arms and ammunition hidden in two old coffins which were being carried by a large number of men. There were 6,000 rounds of cartridges and two dozen bombs. All the "palbearers" were arrested.

### Five Suspects Caught

Yesterday afternoon, at the Shanghai-Hangchow railroad station 5 young men, two in foreign dress, were arrested by the police. They were said to be rebels who had been sent by Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Japan. They were first searched by the detectives and documents given them by Dr. Sun

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## Purmerend Submerged By Dutch Inundation

Zaandam Situation Critical; Emergency Bridges Are Swept Away

Reuter's Service.

Amsterdam, February 18.—The emergency dam at Purmerend has burst and water is rushing in very violently. The alarm was sounded and the Burgomaster ordered everybody to take refuge in their attics.

Purmerend is practically submerged. The situation at Zaandam is serious. The main street has been submerged and the emergency bridges have been swept away.

The anxiety concerning the floods is unabated. The inhabitants of the districts affected are fleeing to Amsterdam. The Queen is visiting the sufferers.

## Bagdad Foreigners Are Safe at Mosul

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Cairo, February 18.—The American Minister at Athens reports that the Cree, Whitely, Jones and Bryant families have arrived at Mosul from Bagdad and are all well.

### Mail Notices

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. Feb. 22

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 24

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Feb. 26

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Matsuyama M. Feb. 29

For U.S. Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 24

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 20

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique, Mar. 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 5

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5

## RUSSIANS AT BAIBURT ON WAY TO TREBIZOND

Conquerors of Great Fortress Now Seventy-Five Miles N. W. of Erzeroum

CAPTURE 25 MORE GUNS

Also 1,452 Prisoners; Town Is On Fire In Many Parts; Registering Booty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 18.—It is reported in Athens that the Russians have reached Baiburt, seventy-five miles north-west of Erzeroum on the road to Trebizond.

The King, in a message to the Tsar, states:—"Heartiest congratulations on the splendid achievement of your gallant troops at Erzeroum, after such hard fighting, which I trust will have far reaching effects."

Petrograd, February 18.—It appears that the nine out-lying forts of Erzeroum mentioned on the 15th and 16th were all above the snow-line. They were captured after forty-eight hours cyclonic rush by our Siberian troops, who covered a distance of twelve miles during the fighting.

The Russians made a feint, which led the Turks to think that a flanking march from the south was impending. Simultaneously, the Russian troops in the Black Sea littoral were very active.

Meanwhile, the striking force, mainly composed of Siberian troops, after a daring march of several days duration through blizzards, surprised and seized the ridges north of the city, then took the two outermost northern forts in the rear and swept southwards behind the eastern line of forts, which face eastwards, mastering all seven within twenty-four hours.

It is admitted in Petrograd that the Turks, believing Erzeroum to be impregnable, had concentrated their forces at Bagdad.

An official communique reports: In addition to those previously reported, 25 guns were captured at the storming of the first line of forts at Erzeroum and 1,452 prisoners were taken near one of the northern forts, twelve miles distant from the fortress, which the Russian troops occupy.

The town is on fire in many places. The registration of the prisoners and booty is proceeding.

### APPAM PASSENGERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 18.—One hundred passengers of the s.s. Appam have arrived at Plymouth. They include Sir Edward and Lady Merewether and Mr. F. S. James, District Commissioner of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

## No More Whiskey While War Lasts

Mr. Lloyd George Takes Over All Stills to Help Munitions Manufacture

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 18.—The Daily News states that Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, has decided to take over the pot still distilleries, hence no more whiskey will be produced.

## Montenegro's Royal Exiles at Bordeaux

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 18.—The Montenegrin Majesties are taking up their residence at Larmon, Bordeaux.

### INDIANS' GRATITUDE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

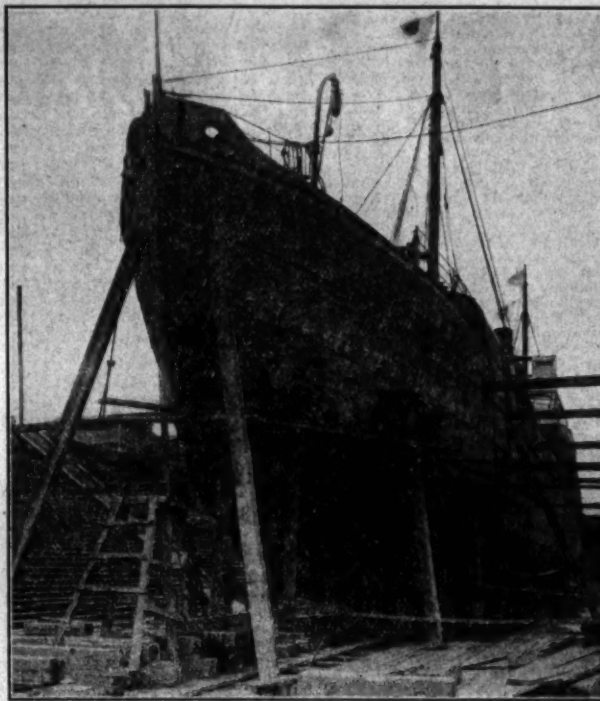
London, February 18.—In a letter of thanks to the Mayor of Brighton, on the occasion of the closing of the Indian hospital, Colonel Campbell says that he knows that the Indians have been very happy there in the hospital and Brighton will be known throughout India and the patients will remember with gratitude what has been done for them.

### HONOR BRITISH OFFICERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 18.—The King has received in audience Lord Chelmsford, Commodore Tyrwhitt and Colonel Gordon, V. C.

## 42 Years Old and a Wreck But Worth Saving In These Days



This remarkable photograph shows the Japanese coasting steamer Otawa Maru in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.'s International Dry Dock with her bottom torn out after being ashore on the Button Rock, about 80 miles from Shanghai. The vessel is 42 years old and the large repairs necessary to enable her to resume sailing are being carried out by the Dock Co.

## AMERICANS TO HONOR WASHINGTON TUESDAY

Banquet, Dance and Reception To Commemorate Birthday Of First U. S. President

Plans for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, on next Tuesday, have practically been completed by the American community of Shanghai.

The American Association is to give a dinner in honor of the event at the Astor House Hotel. Judge C. S. Lobinger and Consul General Thomas Sammons are to be the guests of honor. Members of the association are urged to send in their reservations at once so that places may be set aside for them. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. J. W. Gallagher, No. 4, The Bund. The plan is to have the tables separate so that anyone can arrange for a party of his own or can reserve a seat with those he prefers to be with.

Prof. Papini's orchestra is to play American music for the diners. There will also be a program of novel entertainments.

The American banquet is to be held in the ballroom of the hotel. Therefore the dance and supper which the Astor House is giving on the same evening will be in the main dining-room of the hotel. All who attend the banquet will be the guests of the hotel at the dance. The musical program for the dance is as follows:

- Extra. One-step: "When the mid-night Choo-choo leaves for Alabama."  
1. One-step: "On the Mississippi."  
2. Fox-trot: "Made in America."  
3. Waltz: "Smiles, then kisses."  
4. One-step: "Frog Legs."  
5. Fox-trot: "Hold me in your loving arms."  
6. One-step: "Hyacinth Rag."  
7. Waltz: "Mimi."  
8. Fox-trot: "Hullo, Frisco."  
9. One-step: "Daddy, I want to go."  
10. Waltz: "Cinema Star."  
11. Paul Jones: "Sprinkle me with kisses."

### SUPPER

12. Waltz: "Congratulations."  
13. Fox-trot: "Hors d'oeuvres."  
14. One-step: "Schultze's Rag."  
15. Waltz: "Geraldine."  
16. One-step: "I'm on my way to Dublin Bay."  
17. Fox-trot: "Silver Fox."  
18. Waltz: "When Irish eyes are smiling."  
19. One-step: "You're here and I'm here."  
20. Waltz: "Columbine."

Extra. One-step: "I want to go back to Michigan."  
Extra. One-step: "A la carte."  
All members of the American community will be welcome at the "at home" to be held by Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobinger and the staff of the United States Court for China, at No. 17, Sicaewei Road, on Tuesday afternoon. The hours are from 3 to 6 o'clock. Special invitations have been extended to American officials, naval officers and all American organizations in the city.

## CONQUER CAMEROONS ALL EXCEPT ONE HILL

Active Operations Practically Ended; German Commandant Makes His Escape

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 19.—The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation:—London, February 17.—A telegram from West Africa, dated the 16th, received from General Dobell, states that the French have closed the frontier up to Ngao and all east of that place. The Campo column has a few miles to traverse to close the line from the sea.

Active operations are now practically ended and the conquest of the Cameroons is complete, with the exception of an isolated position on Mord Hill. The German Commandant, Zimmerman, succeeded in making his escape into Spanish territory.

A telegram from East Africa, received from the General commanding the British forces, states that, on the 12th, a reconnaissance in force was carried out against Salaita Hill, in order to locate the enemy's position and ascertain their strength. The hill was found to be strongly held and the main German reserves were ascertained to be in the neighborhood.

Our casualties amounted to 172, of whom 139 were in the 2nd South African Brigade, which had their first experience of bush fighting. The branch railway has now been carried to Njoro, two and a half miles from Salaita.

## RISING IN MADAGASCAR SCHEMED BY GERMANS

Plot Fails, Owing to Loyalty Of Population; Over 200 Arrests Effected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 18.—Grave German intrigues of long standing have been discovered in Madagascar, but the plotters failed completely to engineer a native rising, which the Germans hoped would compel the French to maintain important garrisons on the island. Hitherto, over two hundred arrests have been made and more are expected.

The white and native population alike remained faithful to the French flag. It appears that the officials, officers and non-commissioned officers were to be poisoned on the night of December 31, 1915.

## WITHHOLD ANCONA SETTLEMENT; MORE ASSURANCES ASKED

U.S. Requires Statement On Future Treatment Of Merchantmen

## BLOCKADE ACTION

America Declines Sweden's Invitation For Joint Neutral Protest

## ACT FOR HERSELF

Will Despatch Independent Notes As Occasion Arises

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 18.—The Ancona settlement has been withheld, pending proper assurances by Austria regarding the treatment of merchantmen.

New York, February 18.—Officials state that Sweden has frequently suggested that the United States should join in a conference of neutrals, with the object of protesting against the alleged dislocation of trade, owing to the allies' blockade against Germany, but the United States intends to protest on her own behalf, independently of other neutrals, as occasion arises.

## Too Much Being Asked Of Limited Mercantile Marine--Mr. Runciman

Taking Men Back To Docks To Relieve Labor Shortage; New Harbor Dues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in a comprehensive review of the shipping problem, said that it was the great economic problem of the day. The sole cause of the trouble was trying to pour a quart into a pint pot, that is to say, trying to get a limited mercantile marine to do more than it could ever have done in time of peace.

A considerable portion of the mercantile marine has been requisitioned. Where there were a hundred ships before the war there are now 67, of which 21 to 24 are neutral. If they drove off the latter by fixing maximum freight rates below the world price, they would starve.

Dealing with the congestion at the docks, he said that men were being brought back to the docks and railways to relieve the shortage of labor. The ship-building yards throughout the country have been engaged for naval purposes. The need for all kinds of craft still remained.

The Admiralty was acting very wisely in increasing the craft to deal with the most imminent dangers, submarines, mines and the like, but it had arranged that 45 vessels which were nearing completion should be continued and less urgent Admiralty work deferred. Another 140 ships have been declared for war work.

Every merchantman being constructed was being declared for war work now, because the Government had come to the conclusion that they were as necessary as munitions and warships. Not a single sailor has refused to sign on because of the perils of the sea.

To limit the reproduction and power of the merchant navy, on which mainly the Empire now depended, would be most disastrous.

Replying to a deputation representing the port authorities of the United Kingdom, on the subject of the payment of harbor dues by ships in the Government service, Mr. Asquith said that he thought that the present payment of 75 per cent was not unfair, but that he would consider the case of "wet" harbors, where no dues were paid.

Transport trade unions are co-operating with a Government Committee in planning a mobilization of available labor, in order to prevent wastage and congestion at the docks. It is expected that penal rates will be charged on goods allowed to remain in vessels and wharves beyond a fixed period.



## ITALIAN POST CAPTURED FOR THE EIGHTH TIME

Leave Ground at Rombon Covered with Dead; San Michele Assault Repulsed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.

Vienna, February 16.—Italian theater.—The artillery duels on the Isonzo and Karnten fronts are still going on. In the Doberdo district, there were mine-throwing and hand-grenade combats.

On the Vrbovec, an Italian advanced post was captured by the Austro-Hungarians for the eighth time. The foreground of the recently conquered position in Rombon is covered with enemy dead.

Vienna, February 17.—Russian theater.—Nightly enemy air attacks against the Strypa front were made without success. Russian attacks on Kormyn, south of Berestany, have been easily repulsed.

Italian theater.—Italian artillery bombarded the villages in the Canale valley, the Rombon district and the bridge heads at Tolmein and Goetz.

The enemy's attack against Monte San Michele has been repulsed. Near Pola, Austrian artillery shot down an Italian aeroplane, the pilot and observer being made prisoners.

Official Turkish telegram.—Headquarters, February 17.—Iraq-Arabian theater.—A Turkish aeroplane dropped 12 bombs on the enemy's artillery position near Kut-el-Amara, with very great effect. The enemy's losses in the battle near Ratiha, west of Korna, up to the present, amount to 2,000 men and 300 animals.

Caucasian theater.—The enemy's losses during the last 3 days amount to 5,000 dead and 60 prisoners.

South-Arabian theater.—Near Aden, in the forests between Sheikh-Otman and Elnalle, British reconnoitering detachments were trapped and almost completely annihilated. The remainder fled towards Sheikh-Otman, leaving all the baggage.

Berlin, February 17.—The Deutsche Ubersendungs reports: The official rates yesterday at the Berlin Bourse for foreign exchange quotations were as follows: New York 5.36—5.38; Holland, 220%—221%; Denmark, 153%—154%; Sweden, 153%—154%; Norway, 153%—154%; Switzerland, 103%—104%; Austria-Hungary, 69.46—69.55; Rumania, 84%—85%; Bulgaria, 77—78.

The official rates today were: New York, 5.36—5.38; Holland, 224%—225%; Denmark, 153%—154%; Sweden, 153%—154%; Norway, 153%—154%; Switzerland, 103%—104%; Austria-Hungary, 69.46—69.55; Rumania, 84%—85%; Bulgaria, 77—78.

69.70—68.80; Rumania, 84%—85%; Bulgaria, 77—78.

There are reports from Stockholm that in Goeteborg, 58,000 parcels, destined for England, have been retained by the Swedish Government as a reprisal against the British violations of Swedish mails.

According to a publication of the Spanish Foreign Office, the Spanish Ambassador to Vienna, on February 4, upon the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government, asked the Spanish Government whether King Alfonso would consent to serve as intermediary between the Montenegrin ministers, now in Montenegro, and King Nicholas of Montenegro, at present in France and forward to King Nicholas the ministers' request to be authorized to conclude peace. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs agreed, but added that he would have to hand the documents to the care of the French Government, for making the necessary arrangements. To this the Austro-Hungarian Government agreed and the documents were accordingly transmitted to the French Government.

Swiss papers report that the King of Montenegro will reside in Switzerland during the war.

During the fighting near the Somme, copies were found of orders given by the headquarters of the 5th French Army by General Dubois and dated June 2, 1915, reading: "The Army Commander has heard with indignation that at several places of the front conversations and even hand-shakings have taken place between the French and the German soldiers."

The order continues stating penalties for officers and soldiers who again commit such offences. From the North Sea coast enormous tidal waves are reported. Between 2 and 4 o'clock last night, in Hamburg, the quarters near the harbor were flooded and the inhabitants were compelled to temporarily abandon their houses. The fire brigade had to empty the cellars.

In Altona, the water entered the engine room of the electric works. The railway could re-open service only at 9 a.m. In Glueckstadt, Holstein, the water rose 3 meters above normal level. The outer port, coal and wood stores were damaged and the ferry was destroyed.

The newspaper L'Ordine, in Ancona, reports from Cairo on February 2: The Chief of the Sennel has been requested by the British to stop the fighting on the western front of Egypt, but replied that he is powerless against the rebels. The Egyptian territorialists called to the colors mutinied and their rebellion had to be suppressed by very energetic means.

The General-Governor of Egypt, Hussein Kiamil, who was installed by the British, has expressed his intense painful feelings that the Egyptian territorialists have been fired upon and has demanded from

General Maxwell, the Commander-in-Chief of the British troops, that the British officer who gave the command to fire upon the territorialists should be court-martialed. In the meantime, the order calling the territorialists to the colors has been postponed.

Hussein Kiamil is very discontented with the affair and weary of the situation. The British have offered the succession in the General Government to Prince Yusuf, who, however, declined.

Manganese, which is essential for the manufacture of shells, will now be replaced by a new composition made of German material. Some factories have already commenced making this composition, while others are under construction. This new proceeding will make Germany independent in future of the importation of manganese.

The Diet of Lower Alsace accepted a resolution to send greetings and best wishes to the Alsations fighting on the western front. The Diet protests expressly against the French declarations that the amalgamation of Alsace-Lorraine was the main object of France in the present war.

The Diet declares that Alsace-Lorraine, in 45 years of peace, has become a link in the German economic life that can remain undamaged only if it remains a part of Germany and, further, that the intellectual and moral life of the population of Alsace-Lorraine can only prosper if it is severed from its roots, which are common with those of the whole German race.

## Pingshan Captured By Government

(Continued from Page 1)

were found in their possession. They have been handed over to the Arsenal.

Yuan Rewards Troops  
According to the Shunpao, Yuan Shih-k'ai has decided on the rewards to the officers and men who are fighting to restore Luchowfu and Haichowfu. The Chief Commander has made a Prince of the second rank or Chunwang, while the rest of the officers will be promoted in rank and the men will be awarded \$100,000.

The foreign Consuls at Chungking are reported to have requested both the northern and southern armies not to have any military engagement in Chungking as the town is commercially important.

The Eastern Times says that the Peking Government has ordered the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsi, Anhui, Chekiang and Honan to select the pick of their respective armies, 2,000 men each, and to be ready for the expedition waiting for the appointment of their Commander-in-Chief.

The Asiatic Daily News reports: On the 14th instant, General Tien Hsu-chun's brigade advanced to

Neichi and at 10 a.m., when they reached Koochanchang, the Yunnan forces, over 1,000 men strong, bombarded from the south-eastern hill. The Szechuen troops met their attack. At 2 p.m. the Szechuen forces pursued the Yunnan forces and reached the eastern bank of the river opposite Hsuanhochang and there was an engagement.

The Szechuen force bombarded the river from the upper stream, and attacked the left of the enemy. The Yunnan forces defended from the height. The engagement was suspended in the evening. At Kaochang, the Yunnan forces lost over 100 men and the Szechuen forces captured many Yunnan men and over a dozen rifles; at Hsuanhochang the Yunnan forces lost over 80 men and the Szechuen forces captured over a dozen men. From the prisoners it was ascertained that the Yunnan forces were the 8th Regiment of the 2nd division of Yunnan forces.

At the beginning of February, Kweichow forces entered Chihliang in Hunan. The garrison at Chihliang had defended for seven or eight days and nights but, there being no further supplies of ammunition, retired to Kiangshih in Mayang on the 14th where the garrison is waiting for reinforcements.

## At the Theaters

"An Arch-Villain" is the headliner on the Apollo Theater bill for tonight. This picture is in four parts portraying the plots against the life and fortune of an heiress that are so evil in their nature that everyone is satisfied when the villain is discovered and dragged away to spend the rest of his life in prison. Pathé's British and French War Gazette is also shown. It depicts the landing of the allied troops at Salonica and scenes along the nearby coast that are daily figuring in the news despatches. A two reel Chaplin picture, The Property Man, shows the famous Charlie at his best. The reels describe the tribulations of the stage hand who rises by dramatic stages to a short but stirring career as star of the cast. The Kindly Gendarme, another comedy, is the first number on the program.

Beginning Monday two more, exciting episodes of the Black Box will be shown. They are episode No. 7 and 8 and are called The House of Mystery and The Inherited Sin.

Madame Dina Van Brandt, the famous Russian coloratura soprano, will give vocal concerts at the Lyceum Theater on Saturday February 25, and Tuesday the 28. She will be assisted by the Public Band conducted by Prof. Buck. Mme. van Brandt is touring the Far East for the first time after scoring great

successes in London, Paris, Petrograd and other European capitals.

Mme. van Brandt first attracted attention by her singing in a convent choir in Lausanne, Switzerland. Later in Florence, Masini heard her sing and urged the mother to have the girl's voice cultivated. She was sent to Paris where she studied under Deshay Artou de Padilla. She was engaged by the directors of the Opera Comique, and made her debut in the play "Lakme" in which she was a great success. This opened to her the doors of the great theaters of Europe.

Upon visiting Petrograd her success there was beyond what anybody had expected. The Novoe Vremya newspaper compared her voice with that of the celebrated singer Sembrich.

An instance of the high praise accorded to singer in Paris is the following comment from Le Matin:

"Mme. V. B. has a beautiful appearance, a splendid voice, and an art that places her as a first-class virtuoso of our time."

Paris: La Liberté, May 8, 1913.—"Up to now no foreign singer visiting Paris has had such a tremendous success as Mme. V. B. She has conquered the public once, and become their idol."

Paris: Gil Blas, May 9, 1913.—"The success of Mme. V. B. is nothing short of a triumph."

The Victoria Theater has an excellent program tonight which runs all the way from Keystone and Chaplin comedies to the famous Master Key serial. The fifth and sixth episodes of the Master Key are being shown. Great interest is being manifested in this story of the gold mines with its interwoven threads of hate and love. The Chaplin picture is the two-part pastoral called Charlie the Tramp. It relates the vicissitudes of a gentle hobo who falls in his efforts to cope with farm life and falls in love with the fair daughter of the farmer. The Keystone is a damp and hilarious story of a leaky water pipe and the plumber. The Gaumont graphic brings the events of a busy world before your eyes.

Two of the funniest pictures (1st) ever made of the world laugh are being shown at the Olympic Theater. One is the two-reel Chaplin picture called Charlie's Night Out, and relates, the tale of a very damp and imaginative evening staged by Chaplin with a running mate almost as funny as himself. The Keystone is Fatty's Wine Party. There is an excellent four-part detective drama called Miss Helen Kidnapped. Views of the beautiful Palace of Versailles is another interesting film.

The first two episodes of the Black Box are on the program of the Towa Theater for tonight. Besides a good bill of comedies is shown. There is a Keystone called Mabel's Bare Escape. The others are Charlie's Aunt, Wilkie's New Profession, Polidor at School, and an Escape of Gas.

## News Brevities

At the Navy Y.M.C.A. this afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be plenty of good music, both vocal and instrumental. Every officer and man in the Fleet is invited, and those who attend will feel that the time was well spent.

A telegram received yesterday by the Rev. W. H. Price stated that Dean Walker would arrive here on Wednesday morning by train. The telegram came from Peking.

The Shanghai Nippo says that it has been decided to establish the main office of the great Sino-Japanese Bank at Shanghai.

The Overseas Club will hold its annual general meeting at the Palace Hotel on March 9 at 5.30 p.m.

The St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai will hold its annual meeting at the Palace Hotel at 5.30 p.m. on the 28th inst. All Irishmen are invited.

## ARABS QUARRELLING

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, February 18.—The Times correspondent at Cairo states that dissensions have broken out among the hostile Arabs on the western frontier. A petition signed by five Sheikhs belonging to an eastern tribe has been brought to Matruh, beseeching the protection of the Egyptian Government against their hereditary Tripolitan enemies, who have been incited by Turkish officers to maltreat them. Refugee Bedouins, who have arrived in a pitiable condition, declare that their compatriots will desert wholesale at the first opportunity.

## Customs Club Concert

A very enjoyable concert was given at the Customs Club, last night, the large room being filled to the utmost. Light refreshments were served during an interval, when the energetic steward, Mr. F. W. Rowlands, was a decidedly busy man. The program follows:  
Overture, Mr. A. Lester. Humorous Song, "Michigan," Mr. Y. A. Maunders. Character Sketches, "Dickens," Mr. F. March-Baker. Violin Solo, Mr. D'Woodburn-Heron. Comic Song, "Pay Day," Mr. G. B. Stormes. Overture, Mr. G. B. Stormes. Song, "Sunshine of Your Smile," Mr. G. E. Sherman. Comic Song, "Parted my Hair in the Middle," Mr. V. A. Maunders. Song, "Mate o'mine," Humorous Song, Mr. Heron Thompson. Violin Solo, Mr. D. W. Heron. Song, Mr. G. B. Stormes.

## Obituary

Mr. F. D. Cheshire

According to a telegram, Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire, U. S. Consul-General at Canton, has died in New York. Death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Cheshire had been in China a long time and was known throughout the Far East. He was at one time attached to the American consulate here and later at Peking.

Lately, Mr. Cheshire went home on leave of absence, hoping to improve his health. Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, visited Mr. Cheshire on his recent trip to the United States. At that time, Mr. Cheshire's condition was very serious.

Funeral of Mr. W. J. Crumblin  
The funeral of the late Mr. W. J. Crumblin will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Monday at 4 p.m. Only the funeral service will be held. The body will be embalmed, and sent to America for burial.

## ASIATIC FLEET NOTES

Lieutenant S. W. Cake is detached from the Palos and ordered to Naval Station Olongapo.

Lieutenant Harvey Delano is detached as Flag Lieutenant on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and ordered to command the Palos.

Lieutenant (j.g.) W. F. Amsden from Elcano to Barry as Commanding Officer.

Ensign J. M. Kates detached Samar to Elcano.

Lieutenant (j.g.) S. W. King is ordered home to await orders.

Lieutenant (j.g.) F. Loftin detached Quirós to Samar as Commanding Officer.

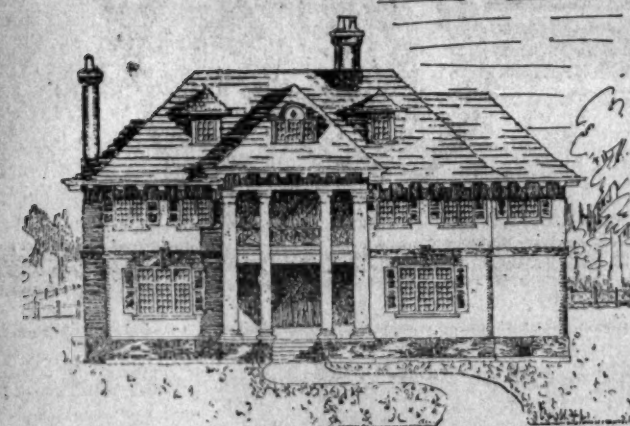
Lieutenant (j.g.) C. S. Keller detached Cincinnati to home.

## FRIENDLY MATCH

A. and B. teams of the Equivalent Athletic Club will play at the Hong Kong Recreation Grounds today. Kick off at 2.45 p.m. sharp.

"Team A."—F. Barradas, V. Favacho, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, F. Remedios, W. Dismeyer (Capt.), L. Encarnacao, H. Roberts, F. C. Wittmack, R. Canavaro, C. Encarnacao.

"Team B."—W. A. Singer, M. Cruz, H. Ettinger, C. Silva, W. Spencer-Osario (Capt.), A. L. d'Almeida, G. Lubeck, V. Machado, Robert Pereira, F. Baptist, S. McMurray. "Reserves"—J. M. d'Almeida, Paribaux Arabello, A. J. d'Almeida (Jr.), C. d'Almeida, J. Spencer-Osario, C. Compton, T. Portia.



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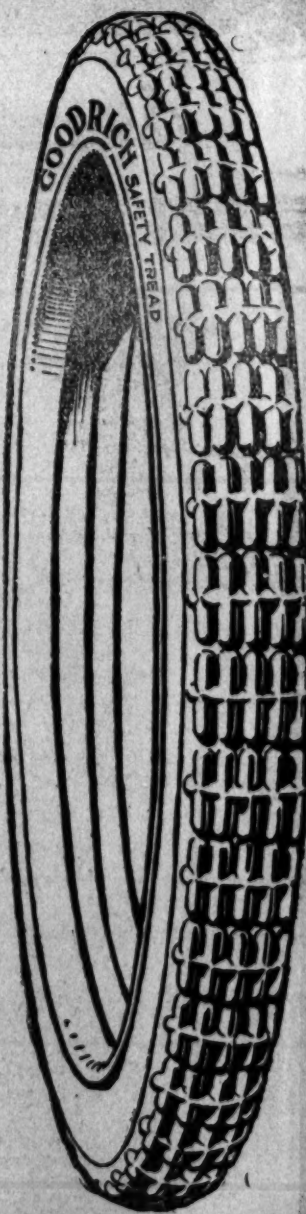
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## Fire Hose Stops Butter Riot At Chemnitz, Germany; Mob Smashes Store Windows

Thermometer Below Zero When Crowd of Women and Girls Is Drenched, Putting End to Disorder—Feeling Against America So Bitter That U. S. Consul Does Not Raise Flag On Holiday—"It Avoids Trouble," He Declares.

Many Germans Express Fear That Wilson Will Be Re-elected—Approve Lusitania Sinking and Declare All Enemy Merchant Ships Should Be Torpedoed Without Warning—Cessation of Attacks Is Unpopular.

By Gustav C. Roeder

New York, January 16.—One of the greatest causes for complaint among the citizen population in Germany is that most persons are unable to buy butter except at fabulous prices. In some instances butter brings as much as \$1 per pound.

Formerly butter was imported into Germany from Denmark; a good deal also came from Russian Siberia, but none has been imported from there since the beginning of the war. There is no doubt that speculation has a good deal to do with the scarcity of butter and fats. Merchants who expected to reap a harvest paid large sums for butter in Denmark, and when the Government heard of this the importation was stopped for the time being.

In many instances the Government has taken complete charge of the situation and in many municipalities butter is being sold by the town government. This is especially so where the poor are concerned. Butter cards are being issued to them and they may buy butter, in small quantities only, for 25 cents a pound.

### Butter Rioting in Chemnitz

When I reached Berlin in the middle of November I learned that so-called riots had taken place in various parts of Germany. Reports printed in the British press were to the effect that during these riots it had become necessary to call out the militia and that they had openly charged the rioters and that many had been killed.

It was said at that time that the most serious rioting had taken place in the city of Chemnitz, one of the largest manufacturing towns in the Empire and oftentimes referred to as the Manchester of Germany. I spoke to Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Germany, about these reports. The Ambassador said that he had heard about them and that he expected full reports from the United States Consul at that point.

To learn the facts first hand I went to Chemnitz and there consulted with Quincy Wood, United States Consul there. I explained the object of my mission and Mr. Wood stated that there had been so called butter riots, but that the Police and Fire Department had made short work of the rioting and that now everything was calm "until the next time," he added.

The general belief among the people in Chemnitz is that the "reds" in the Socialistic party were really responsible for the butter riots in Saxony.

Chemnitz is the hotbed of Social-

ism in Germany. It elects Socialists to the Reichstag and the working element seems to have the upper hand. A few days before the first rioting took place several strange women arrived in the city. They came from Berlin, according to report. They conferred with various committees which had been organized for the purpose of breaking up the butter prices, which by that time had doubled.

It was decided to call upon the Mayor of the town and lay the facts before him, at the same time demanding that the city see that the poor people be provided with butter, that they should be served first, and that if there was any supply left that this be sold to the rich and, if necessary, at advanced prices.

### Women Start Rioting

But the Mayor, for reasons unexplained, declined to receive the committee and the members next went to one of the Stadtraths or city fathers, who also turned a deaf ear to the delegation. It was then the rioting started. Women would go to one of the shops where butter is sold. They would demand that they be served at once. The storekeeper explained that he had no butter on hand, but this did not satisfy the crowd, who held the opinion that the merchant was simply holding back his supply, hoping to be able to sell at greater advantage a few days later.

So the mob began smashing the storekeepers' windows. That the plan of action was a well prepared one is generally believed because rioting started at several places in various parts of the city at the same hour.

There is a large butter store opposite the United States Consulate in Chemnitz. Mr. Wood was in his office at the time the first window was smashed. He saw the police arrive and witnessed their attack against the mob, which consisted mostly of young boys and girls. The crowd was soon scattered, but the next day came back.

It happened to be the first real day of winter. The thermometer was well below the zero mark. This time the Fire Department joined the police in scattering the crowd. A long line of hose was attached to a hydrant and as the icy cold water was turned upon the crowd the rioting was at an end.

The people realize that the rioting had been in charge mostly of young boys and girls who had joined the original ringleaders for fun. The police gave an order that any boy or girl under the age of eighteen years found outdoors after 9 in the evening would be arrested and sent to the city prison. This order did not apply to young men and women who were accompanied by their parents. Several arrests were made the first night of the new order and severe punishments were imposed. War time clauses were

(Continued on Page 4)

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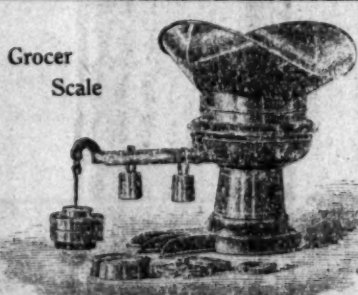
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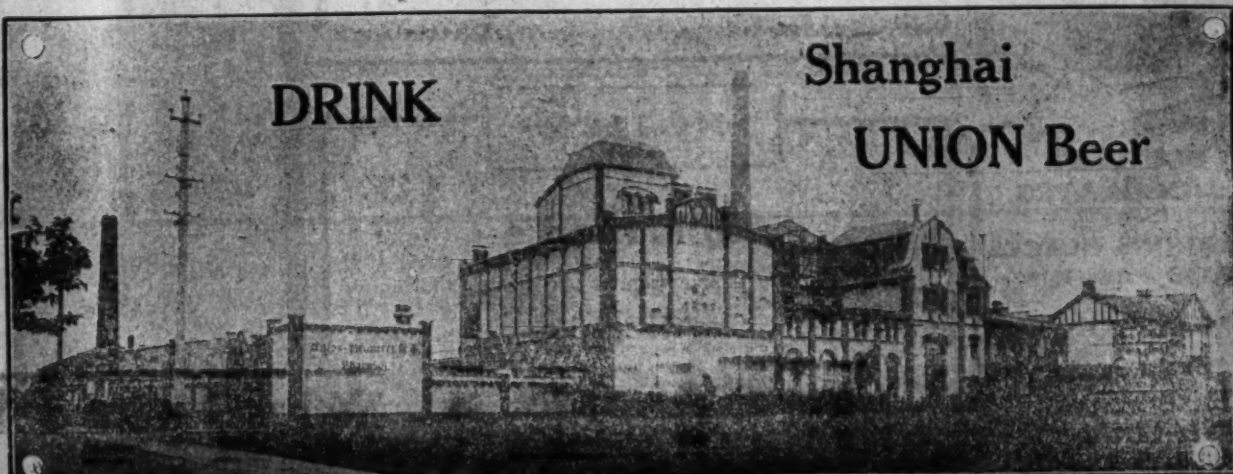
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## Fire Hose Stops Butter Riot

(Continued from Page 3)

applied in addition to the ordinary punishment.

At the same time the city had learned a lesson. Those in authority soon realized that the situation was a serious one and in order to safeguard against future and similar occurrences the City Fathers concluded that the city should go into the butter business and buy up all the supply that was available. This was done.

I visited several of these stores where the city was selling butter, but only to those who were in possession of cards issued to them by the city committee, which had been placed in charge of investigating every applicant for butter tickets. To those in possession of cards, butter was being sold for twenty-five cents a pound. Not only were the poor taken care of first, but also the wives and widows of soldiers.

The shortage of butter is felt all the more because German housewives are unable to buy fats which in ordinary times are used more frequently than butter.

A Lieutenant-Colonel, on leave of absence from his post in Belgium and a passenger in a railway coach to join his family in Berlin, announced that he had brought six pounds of Belgium butter with him because he thought that it would prove a highly acceptable gift to his family.

### Textile Orders Held Up

Chemnitz is also the home of the textile industries of Germany. According to the Consul, the textile industries have suffered considerably since the beginning of the war, and especially since last March, when the anti-shipping order was put into effect by England. It is impossible to export any textile goods from Germany to America now, although there are large orders on hand from merchants in the United States.

There is one large merchant who for years has been doing a big business with the United States. Last February he sold goods to the amount of \$200,000 to a firm in New York.

The goods, it was proved, actually were paid for. Then came the order that only such goods as had been purchased and paid for before March 1 could be exported to America. The merchant concluded to wait to see how matters would shape themselves before shipping to America via Holland. When he decided to make the shipment it took him months to convince Britain that the sales had been genuine ones, and that the transactions had taken place within the stipulated time limit.

There was lengthy correspondence between the United States and Britain. An American lawyer came to Germany, went to London and finally convinced the authorities that the \$200,000 shipment came within the original order of Britain. Finally permission was given by the British authorities that this particular shipment might be sent to Holland and there transhipped on board of one of the Holland-American liners to New York.

Just as the merchant was about to ship his cargo he was informed that Germany would not allow him to send any cotton or woollen goods out of the Fatherland, that all textile goods must be kept in Germany because they might be used by the army; if not at once, later on.

Exports from Chemnitz to the United States in time of peace amount to \$11,000,000 a year. In 1915 there has been a great decrease in the exportation from that particular district.

### Feeling Against Americans

The general feeling against the United States in this district is not of the best. The few Americans who still live there realize that they must be careful as to how they conduct themselves in public, and this applies principally to the use of the English language. It might well be called suicidal for a person to be heard talking English in certain quarters of the town. The feeling is so bitter that the United States Consul in Chemnitz deems it best not to host the American flag on American holidays.

"It avoids trouble," declared Mr. Wood. This precaution seems all the more

## Pope Elevates Four New Cardinals



NEW CARDINALS PRAYING IN SISTINE CHAPEL, CIVIL FILM SERVICE

This photograph, taken just before their public elevation shows the four newly created Cardinals praying before the altar in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican at Rome, prior to their going to the public consistory. The beautiful fittings of the altar are clearly seen in the picture.

necessary since the Saxons lost heavily in the October and November drives on the western front.

One sees a large number of people, and especially women, in deep mourning in the streets of Saxony's most important manufacturing town. But if it were not for that and for the fact that one sees a large number of wounded about the towns, the visitor would scarcely be able to realize from the general appearance of things that Germany was engaged in war.

The theaters are crowded every night. The hotels and the restaurants and cafes are doing an immense business. General business is said to be excellent. People seem to be well supplied with money and are spending it freely. There is a scarcity of

skilled labor, due to the fact that so many of the expert mechanics have gone to the front.

In the large machine shops many of the French prisoners are employed. There is a good-sized military prison camp near by. All those who care to work can get employment. They bring the prisoner mechanics to the shop in special electric cars every morning and at night take them back to the camps. Russian prisoners are hired out to the farmers. Others are employed in road building.

I questioned several persons as to what news they received from their friends who had been captured by the allies.

"Some write that they are well treated," said an official of the town.

"Others cannot complain openly because such letters would never pass the censor. But we hear from them all the same. I saw a letter from one of our boys who is in a prison camp in Southern France. He wrote that they liked it and that their treatment was every bit as good as that which was given to people at home in the sanitarium Waldheim. We knew what that meant, but the censor did not. Waldheim is the name of the most severe of our State prisons, where prisoners are sent under hard labor sentences."

### Angered at Wilson

"Will President Wilson be re-elected?" is a question that was asked repeatedly.

Germans, and particularly Saxons, hope that he will not. But they believe that if the war continues until after the next Presidential election in the United States Americans will be compelled to re-elect their President because the American people are evidently satisfied with Mr. Wilson's war policy.

The attitude of the Germans in Saxony was expressed by many as follows:

"We would much rather have America as an open and duly acknowledged enemy than as a so-called neutral friend who permits Americans to sell arms and ammunition to Britain, France and Russia. There was a time when, from an American viewpoint, it looked as if the United States would declare war upon us."

"It would have made little difference to us so far as the actual warfare is concerned. But it would have helped us and our allies, because with the United States at war against Germany, the Americans, with a man with a German-sounding name at the head of the organization which has killed so many of our people by slipping munitions of war to the allies—we mean Schwab—America and the Wilson Administration would never have permitted these private firms to supply our enemies with war material, because Uncle Sam would have needed all he manufactures of such material in America himself."

"In that way the allies would have been unable to get more munitions from the United States and Germany would have greatly profited thereby. Of course, we realize that England and France are manufacturing a good

deal of war material themselves now that Russia is being supplied by Japan, but the United States supply would have been cut off completely."

"Just wait until this war is over and the United States will be compelled to defend itself, probably and most likely against Japan," said still another Saxon. "Then the United States will need German guns, German ammunition, German war material in plenty. But you can rest assured that Germany will not supply her wants. That will be one way in which we can repay America for what she has been doing against us since the beginning of this war."

The general feeling among business people and others in that part of Germany is that the war may last three years longer.

"We are prepared for it," they say. "Let it come."

They do insist, however, that the war would have been over months and months ago had it not been for America supplying the allies with arms and ammunition. That Germany has the same privilege to buy arms and ammunition as have the allies the Germans don't care to hear. They do insist, however, and they tell an American wherever they meet him, that they regard the United States as an enemy almost as hateful to them as is Britain today.

Many have declared that they consider the sinking of the Lusitania a rightful thing. They say that the neutrals and others who travelled on that Cunarder and who lost their lives cannot be pitied, since they were passengers on a boat which was engaged in the transportation of war material with which German soldiers and sailors were to be killed. While they do not openly attack the policy of their Government in restricting the use of submarines, because nobody comments on what the Government does in time of war, yet one can easily detect how they feel about it all.

There are a good many who believe in attacking every merchant ship, whether passenger or freight steamer, which flies the flag of the allies, and in the destruction of such boats by torpedoes and without warning. They say Germany should take no chances since the American Government does not protest when it is learned that one of the ships of the allies has sailed under the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

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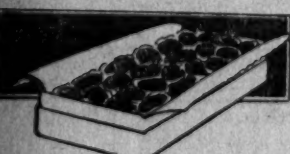
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### Pretty Lace Flouncings

For afternoon or evening gowns, white and pale, 27 inches wide, in the new net lace

**\$2.75**  
YARD



### Coloured Silk Hose

English made real silk stockings with lisle tops and feet. Ask for "the Countess," black and colours.

**\$2.75**  
PAIR

**Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.**  
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES WHERE YOU GET BEST SELECTION



### War as a Health-Breeder

The figures of German losses in the war, which were given to the House of Commons yesterday, are derived from official German sources. They place the killed at 588,586, the wounded and missing at 1,566,549 and the prisoners at 356,153.

Is the population of Germany increasing at all while the war rages? In his article on German life insurance as affected by the war, Mr. Roder, says on the authority of the insurance companies:

"The total mortality during the first year of the war has exceeded only slightly the mortality in times of peace. The explanation is that the mortality from other causes than war has been remarkably lower."

This might seem to make it appear that the war is only slightly affecting population increase. But such, of course, is not the case. The above statement relates only to life insurance risks, and life insurance in Germany, on account of the state industrial pension system, is largely restricted to the employing business and capitalist classes.

The casualty figures supposedly cover seventeen months of war. At the peace-rate, Germany's surplus of births over deaths in that time would have been about 1,190,000. Though we should assume that the birth-rate has been maintained since the war

began, nearly 600,000 violent deaths from this exceptional cause, let alone the mortality among the wounded, must obviously have put the death-rate well above the birth-rate, even on an assumption that the natural death-rate has fallen nearly a half, which would be absurd.

The German population must therefore be declining. No war has as yet ever converted a whole nation into a great health resort, and this most deadly of all wars is proving no exception for Germany or France or perhaps England.—*Exchange*

### Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru for Nagasaki:—Mr. P. McRae, Mr. S. D. Warden, Mr. C. Karibi. For Kobe:—Mr. A. Robertson, Mrs. Soyo Owaku. For Louisville, Ky.:—Miss E. Eichenberger. For San Francisco:—Miss M. Getley, Mr. C. T. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Ward and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Henning and child, Mr. B. C. Isbister, Mr. M. Isbister. For Chicago:—Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Pape and 3 children. For New York:—Mrs. P. E. Evans, Miss M. W. Evans. For San Francisco:—Miss E. Wells, Mr. F. H. Gillespie, Mr. H. M. Cleaver, Mr. M. T. Sears, Mr. E. H. Gilson, Mr. R. C. Morton. For Boston:—Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Wilson and 5 children. For New York:—Mr. W. F. Barrman. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. R. Noggle, Mr. Jui

Dong-kiang, Mr. N. Silbermaster, Mr. R. Hendry.

Per R.M. s.s. Montague for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. G. C. Hammond, Mr. H. C. Russell. For Chicago, Ill.:—Miss A. A. Maryin. For Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hering. For Liverpool:—Rev. and Mrs. F. W. S. O'Neill and family. For London, Eng.:—Mr. M. J. Colleary.

Per s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei:—Master Williams.

Per s.s. Kiangfoo for Hankow:—Rev. Father Lepletier.

Per s.s. Kianghain for Hankow:—Dr. H. Hoefling, and Mr. Laurens.

For Wuhu:—Mr. S. C. Stocker.

Per s.s. Toonan for Foochow:—Miss G. Coppeck.

Per s.s. Ngankin for Hankow:—Mr. E. T. Verplanck.

Per s.s. Luchow for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and child.

For Canton:—Mr. Selim Kousl.

Per s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and child.

Per s.s. Human for Chefoo:—Mr. L. M. Beytagh.

### Passengers Arrived

Per R.M. s.s. Montague:—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Burbridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson. In transit:—Miss A. Duerdin, Messrs. L. Hyde, Wm. T. Payne, V. H. Bridgman, Mrs. A. W. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dulton, Miss Everingham, Rev. R. Halliday, Mrs. H. R. Holmes, Mrs. C. Little, Mr. C. G. Morrison, Mrs. Pollock and 3 children, Mr. H. A. Raseley, Mr. L. J. Roche, Mr. G. J. Robinson, Mrs. H. Swan, Capt. A. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. I. Turner, Miss Wood, Miss B. M. Watling.

Per s.s. Hitachi Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. Cowdrey, Mr. and Mrs. Naamith, Mrs. S. Akda, Mrs. K. Kogo, Miss M. and Master R. Porter, Messrs. H. Azuma, Y. Hanawa, K. Hattai, H. Igarashi, K. Ishikawa, S. Kiyono, K. Kurata, Y. Miyamura, S. Nagai, I. Osawa, Y. Strom, J. Teramoto, N. Yamashita, U. Morikawa and S. Saso.

Per s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Mr. Price and Mr. Jamelson. Per s.s. Nampur from Kobe:—Mrs. Borsdoff, Messrs. F. Dennis, S. Kowitzoff and H. P. Drewry.

### Sicawei Weather Report

18.—Overcast and milder weather at the mouth of the Yangtze. Rain at Kiukiang. Fog at Ningpo. The depressions of China have put to sea. One is shown East of Korea; the other, over the Eastern Sea. The pressures are rising in North China.

19.—Overcast, mild, damp weather. Light E.S.E. breezes to N.E. Drizzle at 8 a.m. backing.

### Metereological Readings

Saturday, February 19, 1916.

WEATHER. 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

at. at Castg., mm.	76.12	76.95
" " " "	30.24	30.29
Variation a m. for 24 h.	12.04	11.55
Variation a m. for 12 h.	11.99	11.55
Direction	E.N.E.	N.E.
Wind	7	30
Miles	4.3	18.6
Temperature	44.2	45.0
Humidity: 60	98	92
Neblosity: 6-10	10	10
Rainfall mm.	—	—
State of sky	—	—

## THE DEMAND FOR ELECTRIC RADIATORS

STILL CONTINUES.

Obtain one and realize the comforts of Electric heating during this cold weather.

Latest type on hire Tls. 0.50 per month.

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road. Tel. No. 2660.  
A 1297, Broadway. Tel. 848.



## M. KRIPPENDORFF

克本德

42, Nanking Road

'Phone No. 2888

Strict Attention Given to Outport Orders.

Quick despatch of postal parcels up to 21 lbs.

## KNOWLES SCALES

FOR GODOWN & HOUSEHOLD USE

NONE BETTER IN THE MARKET AT ANY PRICE

ALL SIZES KEPT IN STOCK

TEL. 322.



## MARKT & CO. LTD.

89-91, Rue Montauban

## Globe Brand Sterilized Milk

Prepared by

DAHL'S MILK CO.

Norway

Absolutely Pure and Best in the Market.

Sole Agents,

O. THORESEN

10 The Bund

Telephone 1881



Yes, it is so. You can get better Candies at

"Sullivan's"

than can be imported from any place abroad.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

## RESTAURANT R.N.

DINNER

Sunday, February 20th.

Cold Buffet

Rollmops

Fried and Pickled Herrings

Italian and Vegetable Salads

Boiled and Raw Hams

Cold Pigs' Feet

Cold Roast Beef

Roast Veal, Goose, etc.

Sago Soup

Oysters and Tomato Sauce

Hot Ham and Peas Purée

Roast Veal and Carrots

Braised Deer Fillet and Noodles

Raspberry Jelly,

Cheese, Fruit, Coffee.

Open till 2 a.m.

Tel. 784.



## Groceries and Sundries



Butter, Daisy . . . pkt. \$1.25  
 ,, Sibico . . . tin 1.20  
 ,, O. K. . . . pkt. 0.95  
 ,, Golden Churn (2 lb. 1.75  
 1 lb. 0.90)  
 Vanilla, Stick . . . . 0.20  
 ,, Sugar . . . pkt. 0.20  
 ,, Essence bot. 0.50 0.30  
 Lemon Essence ,, 0.50 0.30  
 ,, Crystals . . . pkt. 0.20  
 Almond Essence . . . bot. 0.30  
 Strawberry Essence . . , 0.30  
 Semolina . . . . . pkt. 0.65  
 Almonds-Spanish . lb. 1.50  
 Essence of Roses . . . 0.25  
 Mustard-prepared . bot. 0.30  
 ,, powder . . . , 0.35  
 ,, seeds . . . lb. 0.50  
 Maggi Extract . 1.75 and 1.00  
 Bouillon Cubes . . . doz. 0.60  
 Cardamom . . . . . pkt. 0.40  
 Heinz Mustard Dressing . 0.50  
 ,, Mandalay Sauce . . 0.55  
 Milk-Natural, Condensed, Cream

Yellow Split Peas . . . lb. \$0.20  
 Dried Lima Beans . . . , 0.25  
 ,, Currants . . . , 0.40  
 ,, Sultanas . . . , 0.30  
 ,, Prunes, Apples . . , 0.35  
 ,, Apricots, Peaches, , 0.40  
 Pearl Barley . . . . . 0.20  
 Cayenne Pepper . . . bot 0.30  
 Ground ,, . . . , 0.30  
 Whole ,, . . . . lb. 0.80  
 Dill seeds . . . . . , 0.80  
 Cloves . . . . . , 0.80  
 Bay Leaves . . . . . , 0.60  
 Cinnamon Stick . . . , 0.10  
 ,, Ground . . . , 0.25  
 Thyme, . . . . . bot 0.35  
 Sage . . . . . , 0.35  
 Savory Mint . . . . . , 0.35  
 Mixed Herbs . . . . . , 0.35  
 Celery Salt . . . . . , 0.30  
 Baking Powder . . . tin 0.45  
 Quaker Oats . . . . . , 0.45

Curry Powder . . . bot. \$0.30  
 ,, Paste . . . , 0.60  
 ,, Rice . . . . . lb. 0.06  
 Mango Chutney . . . bot. 1.00  
 ,, Stuffed . . . , 0.60  
 Bombay Duck . . . . tin 1.00  
 Tamarind Hilsa Roe . bot. 1.20  
 ,, ,, Fish . . , 1.20  
 Guava Jelly . . . . . tin 0.50  
 Limes in Oil . . . . . bot. 0.60  
 Chow Chow pickles . . . 0.60  
 C. & B. Oriental pickles . 0.80  
 Chili Sauce . . . bot. \$0.90 0.60  
 Anchovy Sauce . . . bot. 0.55  
 Table Salt . . . . . , 0.40  
 ,, ,, . . . . . pkt. 0.10  
 Cooking Salt . . . . . lb. 0.06  
 Dill Pickles . . . . . tin 0.65  
 ,, ,, . . . . . ea 0.05  
 Caraway seeds . . . lb. 0.80  
 Salad Oil . . . . . qts. 1.20  
 ,, Oil, C. & B. . . pts. 0.90



## Fresh Bread and Biscuits Daily

All Kinds of Sausages,  
 Meat, and Fresh  
 Vegetables



## Canned Meats, etc.



Breakfast Bacon . . . . \$0.60  
 Corned Beef . . . . . 0.50  
 Roast Beef . . . . . 0.50  
 Frankfort Sausage . . . 0.60  
 Sausage and Sauerkraut . 0.50  
 Pickled Ducks in Jelly . 0.60  
 Smoked Cutlets & Sauerkraut . 0.50  
 Rolled Pickled Herrings . 0.70  
 Curling Cabbage and Bacon . 0.50  
 Mixed Pickles . . . . . 0.60  
 Pigs Feet and Sauerkraut . 0.50  
 Fried Turkey . . . . . 0.85  
 ,, Snipe . . . . . 0.65  
 Lard . . . . . 0.50

## Sundries

Sugar-Cube . . . . . lb. \$0.22  
 ,, Tin . . . . . , 1.20  
 ,, Granulated . 10 lb. 1.50  
 ,, Icing . . . . . lb. 0.30  
 ,, Cooking . . . . . , 0.12  
 Cornstarch . . . . . pkt. 0.25  
 Washing Starch, White, , 0.35  
 ,, ,, Cream, , 0.40  
 Coffee Beans . . . . . , 0.50  
 Coffee Roast & Ground tin 0.85  
 Chicory . . . . . pkt. 0.40  
 Flour, Shanghai . . . lb. 0.06  
 ,, American . . . , 0.10  
 Cheese ,, . . . , 0.80  
 Olives . . . . . bot. 0.80  
 Maraschino Cherries . , 0.80



Every Saturday  
 Fresh Live  
 LOBSTERS



## OVERTAXED ESTATES IN GREAT BRITAIN SOLD

Put Up At Auction in Sections;  
Many Tenants Are Buying The Farms

RICH LANDED PROPERTY

D. A. Thomas, the Welsh 'Coal King,' One Of The Purchasers

New York, January 18.—Mr. D. A. Thomas, the Welsh "Coal King," who was raised to the peerage as Baron Rhondda on the New Year by King George, will begin his life as a baron in the splendid new estate which was bought while he was in Canada looking after Mr. Lloyd George's munition orders. His daughter, Lady Mackworth, a remarkable woman of business, quite capable of managing her father's large financial interests during his absence, negotiated the transaction.

The estate is in Monmouthshire, and she paid three quarters of a million dollars for it. It had been for many generations in the Herrick family, and it comprises 4,056 acres of land, which were divided up into 100 lots to be sold at auction December 1 and 2, the yearly income from its rent roll being then stated as \$27,000. Newport, six miles distant, is the nearest town, but tourists have been accustomed to visit the estate to view the two ancient castles, Penycod Castle, one of the oldest Guent strongholds which guarded the marches, with guard tower and outer court still complete and all its rooms still inhabitable, and Penhow Castle, less extensive and modernized but possessing, nevertheless, beautiful interior decorations.

As the new nobility represented by the Thomas family, come into the glory of extensive landed estates, the old nobility seem engaged in trying to get rid of as much real property as they can. This movement began after Mr. Lloyd George, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced his "people's budget" of 1909-1910, when thousands of acres were appraised for taxes for the first time since they had been presented to the companions of William the Conqueror in the eleventh century. The Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Portland put portions of their estates instantly upon the market. Lord Shrewsbury sold 3,000 acres, or nearly all of his Cheshire property; Lord Islington sold 4,000 acres in Wiltshire, and the Duke of Wellington looked around for a prospective buyer for Apsley House. The Duke of Bedford's Thorne estate was sold while he told his friends he would try to get along on the income from "a few lodging houses in London." These comprised the Bloomsbury estate, which took in Covent Garden Theatre and Market, and Russell Square, which he later sold to a syndicate organized by Sir Joseph Beecham.

### War Taxes To Be Heavier

During the last year and a half, since the bills to pay for the war have been getting larger and larger and the prospect of escape from heavy land taxation becoming less and less, numerous famous estates have been offered for sale. Lord Crewe has disposed of his estates at Tetton Elton and Elsworth, near Sandbach, Cheshire, comprising about 1,340 acres, dividing them into more than a hundred lots, including dairy farms. These were sold at auction last September, a 130-acre farm fetching \$26,000, a 100-acre farm \$15,000, a 57-acre farm \$12,500. Lord Crewe still owns 25,000 acres, including the mineral lands in Yorkshire and Staffordshire.

The Arundell estate, belonging to Lord Arundell, near Shaftsbury Avenue, London, familiar to American visitors to the theatre district, was disposed of last fall, while Earl Howe sold at the same time his estates in Essex and Suffolk, the latter near Long Melford extending over 2,000 acres and including Acton Hall.

The Duke of Beaufort's estate in Gloucestershire of 2,400 acres, known as Stoke Gifford, was sold at Bristol

in November, most of the tenants buying their own farms, the sale realizing \$211,000. The Duke's large properties in South Wales and Monmouthshire were nearly all sold some time ago. The Marquis of Huntley's Orton Longueville estate near Peterborough, with an area of 3,315 acres and a rent roll of \$20,000, was also sold last November.

During this month one of the largest estates in Cornwall, the Tehidy property, which had belonged to the Bassett family since William the Conqueror gave it to them, changed hands. It is said to be the most historically interesting property in Cornwall, the mansion standing in a park of 1,000 acres, and containing a gallery with a collection of pictures by Vandyck, Rubens, Reynolds, Lely and Kneller. Including the mineral rights, which the family have likewise sold, the yearly income from the estate amounts to \$125,000. A large part of the town of Camborne, the port and village of Portreath, the Godrevy lighthouse, the tin and copper mines of Dolcoath, Eastpool, Carn Brea and South Crofty, and Carn Brea Hill, a well known landmark with the castle and Druidical remains, are included in the estate, which extends from Redruth to St. Ives Bay, with a boundary on the northwest of twelve miles of the Atlantic Ocean. It has been purchased by speculators, who will cut it up and auction off the lots.

Shipbuilders Have Profited Greatly  
Lord Tweedmouth's famous estate, Hulton Castle, at Berwick-on-Tweed, has been bought by Mr. William Burrell of Glasgow, a shipbuilder whose wealth has been increased by the war. The Earl of Carlisle's trustees have sold for this twenty-year-old peer the ancestral estate of his family, Morpeth, which was formerly the "pocket borough" of the Earls of Carlisle. Several distinguished Whigs entered the House of Commons as its representative, notably the famous Lord Greyville, returned in 1837. The town hall, which went with the estate, was bought by the Corporation of Morpeth.

The new Lord Feversham, succeeding to his grandfather's property a few months ago, has already sold outlying portions of his Duncombe Park estates near Helmsley and Kirbymoorside. Many of the lots were bought by the tenants, one farm, known as the Lund Court Farm, producing \$50,000, and the whole sale realizing \$600,000. Lord Tredegar has announced that he has disposed of practically all of his freehold sites on which stands the town of Tredegar, Monmouthshire.

Among the twenty-seven non-royal Dukes of Great Britain many have sold large portions of their estates in recent years. But the Duke of Devonshire is still the ground landlord for almost all the houses in the city of Eastbourne, possessing also vast interests in iron and steel industries which have needed his land for exploitation. The Duke of Norfolk, who owned by right of gift from some monarch all the market tolls at Sheffield, sold this right a few years ago for a million dollars in cash. But the richest Duke of the realm, the

Duke of Westminster, manages to get along without parting with much of his land. He has a yearly income estimated at \$5,000,000, the result of

a far-sighted marriage which one of his ancestors made with the daughter of the farmer who owned a cow-slip meadow now part of London.

## The Attention of ALL Motor Car Owners

Is drawn to the following statement:—

*The "Excess" is responsible for the benefit to China Automobile Owners of Cheap Insurance.*

Prospectus from:—

C. E. SPARKE, Insurance Office  
44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT

**Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.**

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

## The True Safeguard of Baby's Health

### Allenburys' Foods

THE milk of a healthy mother confers a degree of immunity to infection to the young infant. Many mothers, however, though willing, cannot nurse their babies for various reasons. In such cases the greatest care should be taken in selecting a proper substitute. Ordinary cow's milk cannot be regarded as a safe food for infants; it is acid, contains indigestible curd, and is almost invariably contaminated with harmful germs. By using the "Allenburys' Foods, which are free from all dangerous organisms, and effectually replace human milk, security for baby is ensured and vigorous growth and health are promoted. The "Allenburys' Foods are largely used and recommended by the Medical and Nursing Professions; they have stood the test of time and have become a household necessity all over the world.

### The 'Allenburys' Infant Dietary



Mother and Child. Baby 6½ months. Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From Birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book 'Infant Feeding and Management' 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 8a, Peking Rd., Shanghai (R.P.O. Box 158) and London, England. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1715. A.D. 1915.

THE 'ALLENBURYS' FEEDER

Simplest and Best



## "Variety is Charming"

*It is very monotonous always to sit down to the same kind of food. Year in and year out the local markets offer for sale the same varieties of provisions. It is only natural that a change of menu should be desired.*

If you want such a change, why not pay a visit to  
(or send your cook or telephone No. 1899)

**SHAININ'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE**

where you can obtain all sorts of the

**BEST TABLE DELICACIES**

either raw, cooked, pickled, or fried

The same remarks apply to fruit. If you want fresh jam, you cannot procure any fruit from the market in the winter for that purpose, but at

**SHAININ'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE**

There has just been received a quantity of

**FRESH CRANBERRIES AND REDBERRIES**

From which the finest Jams, Jellies, Compotes, and Salads can be made.

*You are in the habit of visiting or sending to the market every day, but we only ask you to call once a week and inspect our fresh supplies.*

**Shainin's Russian Provision Store**

768, Broadway (near Chaufoong Road).

'Phone 1899

## 1874-1916 "42 Years of Merit"

When you need Footwear—Shoes that fit without breaking in, wear without breaking out, and are full of style—

BUY

### WALK-OVER SHOES

"PHOENIX"

Silk or Lisle



Hose for Men and Women

90 cts., \$1.50 and \$2.50

"ONCE WITHIN THEM, NEVER WITHOUT THEM—WALK-OVER SHOES"

### WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17, Nanking Road.

The home of good shoes

Catalogue sent upon request





## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 19, 1916.

## Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	per tael 1910
Sovereigns:	—
buying rate @ 2-7 1/2 Tls.	7.65
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. \$	1050
Peking Bar	390
Native Interest	—

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	—
Ex. Paris on London T.T.	28.04
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	4.76 1/2
Consols	—

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7 1/2
London	Demand 2-7 1/2
India	T.T. 19 1/4
Paris	T.T. 36 1/2
Paris	Demand 36 1/2
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 62
New York	Demand 62 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 74 1/2
Japan	T.T. 80 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 146 1/2

## Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-8 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-8 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 38 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-s. —
New York	4 m-s. 64 1/2

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE

FOR FEBRUARY	—
\$1-Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc.	4.09
" 1-Marks.	3.07
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen.	1.39
" 1-Rupies.	2.21
" 1-Roubles.	2.85
" 1-Mex. \$.	1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	—
Bank of China	—
(Shanghai Branch)	—
Mexican Dollars, 72.5125	—
Chinese Dollars, 72.425	—
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	—
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2	—
On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/2	—
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	—
On Chungking, Demand, 109	—
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2	—
On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/2	—
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	—
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/2	—
February 19, 1916.	—

## U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service	—
London, February 18.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—	—
Standard Copper G.M.B.	—
f.o.b.	108 0 0
American Electrolytic 99	—
90% Copper f.o.b.	137 10 0
Triplates, I.C.W. 20-24	—
100 lbs. 112 Sheets	—
per Case tin lined	—
Cases without Hoops	—
f.o.b. Wales	0 25 10 1/2
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool less	—
(3%)	0 0 16
Standard Tin (Cash)	180 0 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	99 0 0
Galvanized Sheets 24	—
Gauge f.o.b.	27 15 0
Standard Tin (3 mths) 180 0 0	—

## "BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL  
Established 20 years.  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

## Stock Exchange

Shanghai, February 19, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official	—
Langkats Tls.	38.25
Langkats Tls.	38.50
Shanghai Cotton Tls.	91.00
Ayer Tawah Tls.	47.50
Padangs Tls.	19.00
Repah Tls.	1.65
Shanghai Kelantan Tls.	1.50
Semambus Tls.	2.20
Bukits Tls.	7.25
Java Consolidated Tls.	23.50
Anglo Javas Tls.	16.15
Batu Anams Tls.	2.30
Chengs Tls.	5.20
Direct Business Reported	—
Anglo Javas Tls.	16.00
Consolidated Tls.	5.20
Consolidated Tls.	5.25
Java Consolidated Tls.	23.00
Shanghai Kiebangs Tls.	1.65
Langkats Tls.	38.25

## Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 19, 1916.

## BUSINESS DONE

Official	—
Ayer Tawah Tls.	48.00 March
Consolidateds Tls.	5.40 March
Soy Chees Tls.	47.00 March
Anglo Javas Tls.	16.15 cash
Anglo Javas Tls.	16.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls.	16.15 February
Direct	—
Dominions Tls.	18.25 cash
Karans Tls.	18.25 cash
Langkats Tls.	39.00 March
Consolidateds Tls.	5.25 cash
Padangs Tls.	18.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls.	16.25 March

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE &amp; Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10 1/2 Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's

books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Taels.

Assurances in force on March 31st,

1915, when the total Assets stood at

more than

9 1/2 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational

and Annuity Policies issued at current

rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire &amp; Marine

Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND

The Venus Life Assurance

Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Teng Shao-yi

Head Office: Shanghai.

Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE

Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to

grant policies of Insurance against

Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest

Current Rates. Claims Payable at

the Head Office, No. 137, Szechuen

Road, as well as at all other Branches.

Lo SUN, Yee Tseu-chien,

Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on For-

eign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Share-

holders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:

25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chair-

man.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.B.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.C.

W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,

K.C.I.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City &amp; Midland Bank,

Limited.

The London County &amp; Westminster

Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of

England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland,

Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bankok Hioho Penang

Batavia Ipoh Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Colombo Madras Singapore

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Fookchow Manila Taiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Yokohama Hankow Tientsin

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies

and Branches and also on the

principal Commercial Cities through-

out the world. Bills of Exchange

bought and received for Collection.

Travelling Letters of Credit issued

and every description of Banking and

Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit

Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for

twelve months and shorter periods

at rates to be ascertained on applica-

tion.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves ..... 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papete

Hankow Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Es-

compte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-

Bas; Credit Industriel et Commer-

cial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and

Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir

National d'Escompte de Paris;

Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes

all banking operations and exchange

business, grants credits on goods and

approved securities and receives depo-

sits on current and fixed deposits

according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour

L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de

Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office, 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de

Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Bel-

gique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Paris-

ienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir

National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank

of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts Taels and fixed deposits ac-

cording to arrangements.

Every description of banking and

exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 15,000,000

\$25,000,000

Reserve liability of Pro-

prietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy

S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. P. H. Holyoak.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Raogoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur

Calcutta S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Fookchow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

Hioho New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster

Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-

ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved

Securities, and every description of

Banking and Exchange business

transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the

chief commercial places in Europe,

India, Australia, Africa, China,

Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. & S. B. ....	\$820 B.
Chartered .....	252.
Russo-Asiatic .....	R. 187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy. ....	3.8.
Cathay, pref. ....	6.80.
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton .....	\$417
North China .....	Tls. 182 1/2
Union of Canton .....	950 B.
Yantai .....	\$260 S.
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire .....	\$157 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire .....	\$410 S.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref. ....	Tls. 130
Indo-China Def. ....	99s. 6d. S.
"Shell" .....	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug .....	Tls. 54
Shanghai Tug .....	Tls. 23 S.
Kochien .....	
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping .....	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons. ....	37s. 6d.
Philippine .....	Tls. 2.85
Haub .....	Tls. 3.30 B.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock .....	old \$ 89 B.
Shanghai Dock .....	new \$85 B.
New Eng. Works .....	Tls. 64 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf .....	Tls. 92 B.
Hongkong Wharf .....	\$74 1/2 B.
<b>Land and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 104
China Land .....	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land .....	Tls. 107
Well-hal-wel Land ..	Tls. 3
Central Stores .....	\$7 1/2 B.
China Realty (ordy) ..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.) ..	Tls. 52 B.
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-wo .....	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref. ....	Tls. 111.
International .....	Tls. 70 B.
International Pref. ....	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow .....	Tls. 40 B.
Roy Chee .....	Tls. 90 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton .....	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Kung Yik .....	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtsepo .....	Tls. 111.
Yangtsepo Pref. ....	
<b>Industrials</b>	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	\$95 N.
Butler Tile .....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill .....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar .....	\$137 B.
Green Island .....	\$10.05 B.
Langkats .....	Tls. 38 B.
Major Bros .....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 135 S.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall & Holts .....	\$16 1/2 B.
Jewellry .....	\$99 B.
Lane, Crawford .....	\$35 N.
Moutrie .....	\$6 1/2 B.
Watson .....	\$19 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma .....	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst .....	Tls. 2.05
Anglo-Java .....	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch .....	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah .....	Tls. 47 1/2
Batu Anam 1913 .....	Tls. 2.30 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .....	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Bute .....	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United .....	Tls. 2.70
Chemedak .....	Tls. 18 1/2
Cheng .....	Tls. 5.30
Consolidated .....	Tls. 5.30 B.
Domion .....	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpong .....	Tls. 11 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 23 B.
Kamunting .....	Tls. 13 S.
Kapala .....	Tls. 1.60
Kapayang .....	Tls. 20
Karan .....	Tls. 18 1/2 S.
Kota Bahro .....	Tls. 15.55
Kroewok Java .....	Tls. 23 B.
Padang .....	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 15.
Permat .....	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Rapah .....	Tls. 1.5.
Ramang .....	Tls. 1.40 B.
Reek .....	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu .....	Tls. 2.40
Senawang .....	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiebang ..	Tls. 1.05 B.
Shanghai Malay .....	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay Pref. ..	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang .....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Sungai .....	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri .....	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Sus Mangis .....	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Talpin .....	Tls. 3.70
Tanah Merah .....	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Tebong .....	Tls. 35 B.
Tlobri .....	Tls. 2.90.
Ziangbe .....	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. & E. Lumber ..	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy .....	Tls. 18.
Shal Elec. and Ass. ..	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams .....	Tls. 94 1/2
Shanghai Gas .....	Tls. 32
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
Shal Telephone .....	Tls. 30.
Shal Waterworks .....	Tls. 97 B.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road  
Telephone No. 398

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boeven-Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for February 18 was 267 tons."

## Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Buyers have returned from their holidays like a pack of hungry school boys with lots of pocket money and not enough supplies to buy. The effect has been electrical, and it is useless to attempt to analyse the prices which are being paid for some of the most eagerly sought after "plums" in the market. Every grade of goods has shared in the general advance, and the more expensive the article the greater has been the proportionate rise. The countryman only knows that stocks are short and likely to become shorter as time goes on, but the reasons why over thirty millions of men are under arms and actually engaged in a life and death struggle for ideals, and have thereby increased enormously the cost of every article of human consumption, affect him no more than a breath of wind over his clam paddy fields.

## Piece Goods

Grey Shirtings 8 1/4-lbs.—Market firm but not much actual business in progress, only small sales being reported in Imperial Horse at Tls. 3.45 and Red Butterfly at the same price. Auctions advanced 5 candareens to a mace.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—These goods improved by about a mace a piece at auction.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—We have only one transaction to report in Imperial Horse at Tls. 5.10, but the undertone is firm. Prices at auction were over a mace higher all round.

12-lbs. 36 inch.—A marked improvement has taken place during the week in these cloths, and materially higher prices are being paid especially for best qualities. Sales are made public in Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 5.30. Wildman at Tls. 5.40, President at Tls. 5.40, Soldier No. 2 at Tls. 5.10, and Imperial Horse at Tls. 4.80. Auction prices advanced sharply all round.

Jeans.—The market rules firm but we do not hear of any private sales.

White Shirtings.—A strong demand continues at substantially higher rates and the following sales are returned: Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 6.90, Three Phoenix at Tls. 6.90, Blue Nine Horses at Tls. 6.35, Three Phoenix at Tls. 6.10, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 6.00, Gold Horse at Tls. 5.75, Flower No. 2 at Tls. 5.60 and Flower No. 3 at Tls. 5.40. Bleached T-Cloths are equally firm at an advance of two to three mace with the following to report: Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.65, Gold Four Cocks at Tls. 5.55 and Gold Five Cocks at Tls. 4.90. Sharp advances took place in all bleached goods at auction.

Drills and Sheetings.—Prices of American cloths may be quoted five candareens higher all round and a fair amount of resales amongst natives is reported. Japanese drills are about 15 candareens higher with business made public in Phoenix at Tls. 3.90 and Punkah at the same price.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Abnormal advances have to be reported in all classes of these and from present indications the situation is likely to grow more tense than otherwise in the near future.

## Cotton Market

Cotton.—A few sales have been effected in the local staple, but no business of any particular magnitude is reported. Quotations remain much about the same as reported last week, viz., Tungchow at Tls. 24.00 to Tls. 24.40, Four Chop Tls. 23.40, Steam Ginned at Tls. 23.00 to Tls. 23.50, and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22.50 to Tls. 23.00.

Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows: Middling American at 8.06d., Egyptian at 11.95d. and Bengals at 6.00d. per lb.

## Yarns

Local Yarn.—Prices have improved about one Tael to a Tael and a half on last week's prices, market steady at the close.

The following sales are reported:

10's. 250 Bales Chelin at Tls. 81.00

to Tls. 82.00.

12's. 200 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 89.00 to Tls. 90.50.

14's. 200 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 90, 150 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 92.00 to Tls. 93.00.

16's. 200 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 96.50, 300 Bales Anchor at Tls. 92 to Tls. 93.00, 500 bales Phoenix at Tls. 92.50 to Tls. 93.00, 400 bales Two Elephant at Tls. 96.50, 1,000 Bales Watermoon (heavy) at Tls. 98.00, 175 bales Teenkwan at Tls. 95 to Tls. 96.00.

20's. 200 Bales Two Bears at Tls. 100.00.

Indian Yarn.—These spinings have advanced one to two Taels per bale and a fair business has been done, chiefly, in the lower counts as follows:

No. 10s. 500 Bales Empress at Tls. 82.50-83.00, 900 Bales Howard and Bullough at Tls. 80.00-83.00, 100 Bales James Greaves at Tls. 80.50,

100 Bales Jubilee (Ring) at Tls.

81.00, 1,000 Bales Sorab at Tls.

81.00-82.00, 200 Bales Swadash Kose at Tls. 85.50-87.00, 700 Bales Tricum-

dass (Ring) at Tls. 80.00-81.00 and 100 Bales Union Vithaldass at Tls.

84.00.

No. 12s. 500 Bales China at Tls. 83.00-84.00, 250 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 82.50, 400 Bales Farulbhoy at Tls. 85.50, 300 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 85.00, and 600 Bales Moon at Tls. 83.00-84.50.

No. 16s. 250 Bales Swan at Tls. 90.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Rather less interest has been shown in these than in other spinings but the tone of the market is firm, with business reported in the following:—

No. 16s. 200 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 101.00, 200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 99.00, and 300 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 98.50.

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
London, February 18.—Today's Rubber prices are as follows:—  
Plantation, First Latex.  
Spot: 3s. 6 1/4d. Paid.  
April to June delivery 2s. 6 1/4d. Paid.  
Tendency of market: Irregular; closing steadier.  
Last Quotation, London, February 17.

Spot: 3s. 7d. Paid.  
April to June delivery 3s. 7d. Paid.  
Tendency of market: Quieter after firm.

## COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service  
London, February 18.—Today's rates and prices are as follows:—  
Consols 2 1/4% for account. £58 1/4  
Cheques on London at Paris Fcs. 25.03  
Bar Silver Spot ..... 26 1/2d.  
Egyptian Cotton Brown ..... 11.35d.  
Scinde and Bengal Cotton ..... 5.85d.  
Mid-American Cotton ..... 7.82d.  
Plantation Rubber, March  
..... 3s. 6 1/4d. Done  
..... 9 1/4d.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1916.

Date and Place	Per	Cal.	Brit.	Preh.	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Registres.
<b>Today</b>									
Hongkong and Canton .....	Hitachi Maru							09.00*	8.30*
Hongkong and Canton .....	Hitachi Maru	8.00*							8.00*
Europe via Suez .....	Namur	8.30*							8.00*
Hongkong and Canton .....	Namur	8.30*							8.00*
Southern ports, Australia, India, Suez, Ceylon, India, Europe	Namur	8.30*							8.00*
Hankow	Kiangfoo	9.00							9.00
River Ports .....	Kiangfoo	9.00							9.00
<b>Tomorrow</b>									
Tientsin, Manchuria via Daire	Koboku Maru	8.00*							8.00*
Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fongtse	1.30	1.30	1.30			1.30		1.00
Ningpo	Hain Peking	3.30	3.30	3.30					
Tientsin (Friday except Sunday)	Train								
Hongkong .....	Kiangfoo								
Hankow .....	Kiangfoo								
Hongkong .....	Kiangfoo								
River Ports .....	Kiangfoo								
Ningpo and Wenchow .....	Kwangchi	9.00							9.00
Swatow .....	Choywang	9.00	5.00	4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton .....	Choywang	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton .....	Kwangshah	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton .....	Kiangfoo	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia .....	via Pukow	9.00	9.30	9.00			6.00		9.00
<b>Tuesday, Feb. 22</b>									
Japan & beyond .....	Wakamatsu M.			11.30*			11.30*	noon	11.30*
Japan and U.S.A. ....	Wakamatsu M.	11.30*	11.30*						11.00*
Hankow .....	Wuchang		5.00						
Hankow .....	Suiwo		5.00						
River Ports .....	Suiwo	9.00							9.00
Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Liesching	9.00		5.00			5.00		9.00
<b>Wednesday, Feb. 23</b>									
Hankow .....	Tatung		5.00						
Hongkong .....	Shanghai	9.00	5.00						
Hongkong and Canton .....	Shanghai	9.00	5.00						
Europe via Siberia .....	via Pukow	9.00	9.30	9.00			6.00		9.00
<b>Thursday, Feb. 24</b>									
Hongkong and Canton .....	Tamba Maru	noon							11.30*
<b>Friday, Feb. 25</b>									
Hankow .....	Luanyi		5.00						
<b>Saturday, Feb. 26</b>									
Hongkong .....	Chusan		5.00						
Hankow .....	Kiangfoo	9.00	5.00				4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton .....	Chusan		9.30	9.00					
Europe via Siberia .....	via Pukow		9.30	9.00					
<b>Monday, Feb. 28</b>									
Amoy Swatow .....	Hobow	9.00		5.00			5.00	5.00	9.00

An asterisk (\*) denotes a.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Daire, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tientsin, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. and Money orders 10.30 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. February 19, and Money orders 3 p.m. February 19.

J Parcel post 4 p.m. February 19.

J Parcel post 4 p.m. February 19.

J Parcel post 4 p.m. February 19.

J Parcel post 4 p.m. February 19.

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J Parcel post 4 p.m. February 19.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. and Money orders 10.30 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. February 19, and Money orders 3 p.m. February 19.

J Parcel post 4 p.m. February 19.

J Parcel post 4 p.m. February 19.

J Parcel post 4 p.m. February











## Auctions

**A. LANDAU & Co.**  
(Swiss Establishment)  
have been favoured with instructions from  
**THE CONCERNED**  
to sell within the premises  
134-135A, Szechuen Road,  
(1st Floor)  
ON  
**Thursday, the 24th February,**  
at 10 a.m.  
and continuing at 2 30 p.m.

The whole of the  
**EXCELLENT**  
**Household Furniture and Requisites**  
(All in splendid condition and nearly new).  
Comprising:—

**DRAWING ROOM.**—Large Axminster Carpet, Japanese Carved Cherry Wood Escritoire, Canton Blackwood Center Table, Chairs, Marble Top Flower Stands, Tien-tsin Rugs, Green Saddle Bag Upholstered Suite, Screen, Pictures.

**DINING ROOM.**—Unpolished Teak Large Sideboard, Teakwood Extension Dining Table, Teakwood Dining Room Chairs, Bevelled Mirror Overmantel, Escritoire, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Pictures, Dinner Service, etc.

**BED ROOMS.**—Mahogany Stained Teak Suites, fitted with Bevelled Mirrors, Solid Double and Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads, etc.

**OFFICE FURNITURE.**—One Large Safe, Desks, Revolving Chairs, Cabinets, etc., etc.,  
Pantry and Kitchen requisites as usual. Electric Fittings throughout;

and  
One Fine Toned Piano, by Thomas Oetzmann, London.  
One Oliver Typewriter, nearly New.

One Large American Safe.  
One Salamandre Stove.

On View on Tuesday and Wednesday, when Catalogues will be ready.

## MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker  
Latest Models  
Style and Fit Guaranteed.  
A trial order solicited  
42, East Broadway 8544

## Wa Lee &amp; Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers,  
Upholsterers, Decorators,  
And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Output orders receive prompt attention.

**P375, Nanking Road**  
(Corner of Yunnan Road)  
**Telephone No. 4470** 8733

**Amusement Advertising**  
will be found on  
Page 9

## Business and Official Notices

## REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our offices and godown to 73, Szechuen Road, in the building adjoining the Noel, Murray Auction Rooms.

## GARNER, QUELCH &amp; Co.

Wine Merchants  
Telephone 2021  
73, Szechuen Road

## Notice to Mariners

No. 614.

China Sea.

Kiungchow District.

Hainan Island.

Hoihow Bay—Fort Light established.

Notice is hereby given that a Light, to be known as the Fort Light, has been established on "Fort A" situated about one half mile to the north-westward of Hoihow, eastern side of Hoihow Bay, Hainan Island.

The Light is exhibited 50 feet above high water from a White Mast on the north-western side of the Fort, and should be visible in clear weather for a distance of 10 nautical miles.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Sixth Order, and shows an Occulting White Light every 3 seconds, thus:—

Light ..... 0.3 seconds.  
Eclipse ..... 2.7 seconds.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,  
W. FERD. TYLER,  
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,  
Coast Inspector's Office,  
Shanghai, 19th February, 1916.

## Important Notice

We now carry a full range of Sheetings, Tablings, Napkins in Irish Linen or Cotton, By the yard or ready made;

Also  
Honeycomb Quilts,  
Marcella Bedspreads,  
Pique Counterpanes,  
Pillow Linen or Cotton;  
and  
Bath Mats, Bath Gowns,  
Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,  
Huck and Glass Towels.  
We retail at wholesale prices.

**H. G. HILL & Co.**  
Tel. No. 2240.  
129, North Soochow Road,  
near General Hospital.

**Willard**  
**NEUTRAL**  
Whether your storage battery is a Willard or some other make—if you want expert service, come in.  
**H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.**  
Free inspection of any battery at any time

## Zung Lee &amp; Sons

(W. Z. Zee &amp; Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.  
**HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS**  
**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS**

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

**Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods**  
**Our Prices are the Cheapest**

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Broadway

Tel. 196 General.  
4368 Private.

(Corner of Tientsin Road, Shanghai.)

Tel. Address  
"Zunglee, Shanghai"

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:  
WIDLER, CHUNGKING  
A. B. C. CODE 5TH EDITION

## NOTICE TO BUYERS:

We can supply you with:

MUSK  
RHUBARB.  
CANTHARIDES.  
CROTON.  
WOOD-OIL.  
NUTGALLS.

**WIDLER & COMPANY,**  
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

## DEATHS

CRUMBINE, on February 17, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Warren Jay Crumbine, aged 23 years. The funeral will take place on Monday, February 21st, at 4 p.m. at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. All friends are invited to attend. 8808

## NOTICE

The price of "SHELL" Motor Spirit is \$1.05 per American gallon as from the 20th of February; charges on drums as heretofore.

**The Asiatic Petroleum Co.**  
(North China), Ltd. 8814

## PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it has opened an office at No. 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai, as a branch of *Western Electric Company* of New York, and will conduct its telephone and electrical supply business in China henceforth from the Shanghai office.

Notice is hereby given that *Arnhold, Karberg & Co.* are no longer agents for *Western Electric Company*, as from December 8th, 1915.

**Western Electric Company.**

## LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, March 11, 1916.

## A GRAND CONCERT

will be given by

## OSCAR STROK

A well-known Pianist Virtuoso.

Kindly assisted by:

Mrs. Burrett,  
Mrs. Isenman,  
Mrs. Thoresen,  
Mr. Curry,  
Mr. Speelman.

**Booking at Moutrie's.**  
8777

The National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic of China (1914)

\$16,000,000 and Supplementary Issue of \$8,000,000.

AND  
The National Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic of China (1915)  
\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two Loans are hereby notified that the Interest Instalments for the month of February, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000)—\$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector-General of Customs,  
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.

Inspector-General of Customs,  
Peking, 16th February, 1916. 8807-F-23

## Saint Patrick's Society of Shanghai

THE Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Palace Hotel, at 5.30 p.m., on Monday, the 28th February, 1916.

All Irishmen are invited to be present.

J. J. SHERIDAN,  
Hon. Secretary.

c-o Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.  
4, Foochow Road.  
Shanghai, 19th February, 1916. 8805

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## SITUATIONS WANTED

A CHINESE gentleman, college graduate (United States), and ex-editor of an English daily paper, desires position. Teaching and journalistic work preferred. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS. 8813

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese gentleman, with experience as store-keeper, godown-keeper or time-keeper. Please apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS. T.F.

TRAINED NURSE, going to the United States in the spring, wishes to take charge of invalid en route. Apply I. MacDonald, Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai. 8628

ADVERTISER desires extra work of any kind. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS. 8779-F-22

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Stenographer and general office assistant. Apply to W. B. Knapp & Co., 6, Kiukiang Road. 8815-F-22

INTERPRETER Wanted for law office. Only men with good experience in legal work need apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS. 8792-F-20

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by bachelor, furnished room with bath in downtown district, state price, answer Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, detached residence, early possession, 6-8 rooms, Western district. Apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS. 8804-F-22

## EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in French conversation wanted by young gentleman. French or Portuguese lady preferred. Write, stating terms, to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS. 8811-F-20

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes lessons in French conversation. Write, stating terms, to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS. 8812-F-22

WANTED, two qualified foreign teachers (one lady) for two hours daily each, to instruct Chinese in simple English subjects. Hours can be arranged to suit. Reply, stating salary required, to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS. 8788-F-20

## Exchange and Mart

HUPMOBILE to be sold, second-hand, very good order, low price. Apply to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS. 8804-F-22

FOR SALE, small, low-body, British-made, light motor-car, in perfect running order. Tls. 450. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS. 8802-F-23

WANTED to buy, thoroughbred Chow puppy. Reply, with particulars, to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS. 8803-F-20

FOR SALE in Kuling, a new Swiss bungalow. Superb view of mountains and plains. No finer lot in Kuling. Always cool. No climb. Well-furnished throughout, with new modern furniture. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS. 8789-F-22

ROSENKRANZ PIANO for sale; in splendid condition. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS. 8765

## APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.  
**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**  
ROOMS WITH BOARD  
BY DAY OR MONTH.  
Mrs. Nazer, 82, N. Soochow Rd.  
Houseboat for Hire

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens  
Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.  
"A home from home"  
8851 Telephone 3482

TO LET, in English home near Race Club, one large south room, with bathroom attached. Also a smaller room and sitting-room, if desired, board optional. No other boarders. Apply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS. 8809-F-22

TO LET, in private German family, well-furnished room with bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS. 8799-F-25

7, CARTER ROAD, well-furnished rooms with bathrooms attached. Phone and every convenience. Terms very moderate. 8786

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Also smaller room. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. 8755

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road. 8717-F-29

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, comfortable furnished rooms with board. Reasonable terms. 8668-F-29

## HOUSE FOR SALE

NORTHERN DISTRICT property for sale. Three foreign-built houses on one lot. Each house contains three rooms, bath, pantry, kitchen, attics, and servants' quarters. Entire property for sale for Tls. 15,000. China Realty Co., Ltd. 8810-F-20

BEAUTIFUL foreign residence, near the French Park, for sale. The house contains three rooms on the ground floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms, tiled kitchen and pantry, and all modern conveniences. China Realty Co., Ltd. 8810-F-20

## INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

NOTICE is hereby given to Bondholders that from this date all receipts for Premiums will be signed by:

Mr. M. SPEELMAN  
and  
Mr. JULES WANG

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

**MOTOR?**  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO

Classified Advertisements  
are Continued on  
Page 11

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

## YUT SAE CHANG &amp; Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers  
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', and Builders' Supplies.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.





Characters in "St. Sebastian," Which the Poet D'Annunzio Wrote for Ida Rubinstein—Drawn by the Great Russian Colorist Bakst

# Her Own Heart Moved by the Words of the Play She Acted

The Reformation That her Own St. Sebastian Brought in The Frivolous Career of Ida Rubinstein Seems Complete after a Year's Bitter Test.



Curious Sketch of Ida Rubinstein as St. Sebastian Undergoing the Ordeal of Fire.

Paris, December 30.

WHEN Ida Rubinstein, the famous French dancer and actress, withdrew herself in a day from all her extravagances and luxuries, donned a nurse's gown and started in to take care of wounded French soldiers the experienced boulevardiers sneered cynically.

"The gay Ida will be back among her frivolities within six months," they said.

When a few days later it was announced that Mlle. Rubinstein had not only declared her intention of devoting every thought and moment to France as long as the war lasted, but was also using her own money to establish a hospital in which she would be simply an humble nurse, another chorus of incredulity arose.

Nevertheless, as was reported in this newspaper at the time, Ida Rubinstein, a butterfly of the Parisian butterflies, whose whims and extravagances had made her known throughout the civilized world as a symbol of gay, unthinking, luxurious Paris, calmly went on her way and did just as she had said she would.

Now, after a year of bitter test, in which she has nursed scores of soldiers, has done every humble and frightful task that war throws to the nurse's lot and has maintained a costly hospital, which has done immense good, the attitude of Paris toward her is as different as the Ida Rubinstein of to-day is from the Ida Rubinstein of before the war. Her frivolities seem to be gone forever. In the place of the butterfly is an earnest, capable, sympathetic and useful woman, who is doing a great work.

"The old Ida Rubinstein is dead forever," she said recently. "What this new Ida Rubinstein will be after the war I do not know. I cannot see—I have not time to think of—any life after this. All that I know now is this succession of torn, wounded boys of France brought to me from the battlefields. My one desire is to turn them out from here as well and as happy and as whole as possible. Beyond that I think of nothing. Let the future take care of itself."

Many reasons have been given to account for this sudden revolution of character. Paris has at last agreed that the change in Ida Rubinstein first began to show itself when she took the part of the martyred St. Sebastian in the play of that name written for her by the Italian poet D'Annunzio, who was and still is passionately in love with her.

Into "St. Sebastian" D'Annunzio poured all of his fiery imagination and wonderful poetry. He made St. Sebastian convincing. In moving through, night after night, the scenes which the poet's genius had created, the frivolous woman herself became convinced. She began to think as St. Sebastian.

Indeed, the parallels between the lives of the two are curious in themselves. Sebastian was



This Developed—

Ida Rubinstein as She Is Now, a Serious-Faced, Earnest Nurse, Taking Care in Her Own Hospital of France's Wounded Soldiers

—From This

And This Is Ida Rubinstein Just Before the War—the Gay Idol of Frivolous Paris, Wasting Her Time on Lion Cubs and Other Extravagances

a Roman youth, a favorite of the Emperor Diocletian. At that superlatively luxurious and extravagant court he was a leader in extravagances and wild dissipations.

Ida Rubinstein was the idol of the most extravagant life of Paris, and she was a leader in its frivolities. Over night, Diocletian's favorite—so the legend runs—thrust his old life away from him and threw in his lot with the persecuted Christians. He was tempted, held firm and suffered martyrdom at last.

In his play D'Annunzio made his St. Sebastian go minutely into the reasons why he preferred poverty and death for a great cause to the pleasures of Diocletian's court. All of this worked in the mind of Ida Rubinstein, says Paris, like a leaven. All it needed was, as in St. Sebastian's case, a great cause to fix it into a purpose. The war provided Ida Rubinstein with her cause.

Over night, like St. Sebastian, she changed. Mlle. Rubinstein is a Russian, but she has lived so long in France that she is really a Frenchwoman. She herself seems to confirm this theory of Paris that her "St. Sebastian" has transformed her.

"It was a role to bring out the soul," she says. "I became spiritual through it, and it taught me the best things of my life; it made me look beyond the things of the flesh to the eternal things of the spirit wherein lie the calm seas of existence."

"I, like all the people of my race, was full of exuberant joy. I loved impetuously, and was ecstatic with joy or frozen with sorrow."

"Then came the change. Ah, happy change, when I was made to face suffering and the bitter physical hardships. Then I learned to look within; then I learned that I had a soul."



Bakst's Remarkable Drawing of Mlle. Rubinstein as the Martyred St. Sebastian—the Role That Caused Her Reformation



# NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

## Encouraging Discoveries About BUNIONS

By William Brady, M.D.

NATURE has a great foresight. How did she know that mankind would one day begin to pinch his feet in shoes too small and incorrectly shaped? She knew it. We know she knew because she placed a special pad over the inner border of the great toe joint right where the friction and pressure was to come some thousands of years after creation.

This pad, or bursa, as doctors call it, is the only reason why every one who wears shoes doesn't grow a bunion, and at the same time it is the reason why a great many who wear incorrectly shaped shoes do have bunions.

A bunion is an inflamed bursal pad covering a more or less incompletely dislocated great toe joint, the whole wrapped in smelly, highly-recommended salve and protected with an atmosphere of fashion. Some of the present fashions in footwear are bringing a tremendous crop of bunions to market.

Of course the doctor, particularly the family doctor, sees only the alarming cases of bunion. The milder, incipient bunions somehow do not find their way to the doctor's office. People are fond of specialism these days. And there is a self-styled "foot specialist" now in every drugstore, every shoestore and every chiropodist's office. Only the aggravated cases reach the doctor's office—saying nothing about what may have aggravated them.

When a certain other bursa—that between the

## How CORRECT SHOES Will SAVE Your FEET from These UGLY, PAINFUL AFFLICTIONS

skin and the patellar tendon and kneecap—becomes inflamed, the condition is called "housemaid's knee," and it is a joke on the housemaid. When the bursa under the point of the shoulder becomes inflamed it is called everything from "neuritis" to "rheumatism," and the joke is on the doctor. But when the bursa over the toe joint becomes inflamed it is no joke at all, and it is impossible to print what it is called.

For years physicians and orthopedic surgeons have implored the shoe manufacturers to listen to reason. The manufacturers have listened respectfully with one ear, keeping the other ear to the ground for rumors about style, and the rumors have generally drowned out the doctors, style winning in a rather stilted, ungraceful, painful walk.

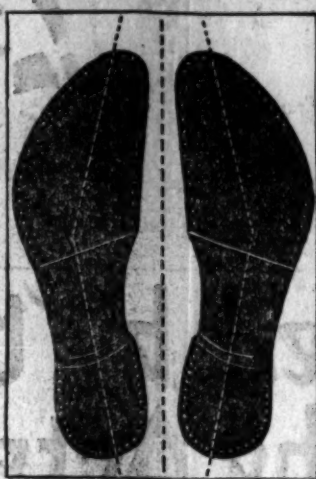
The doctors have been shouting "Keep the soles straight! Don't turn out the toes!" But style has clamored for crooked soles.

Some old maid a good many years ago—about the time of hoop skirts—conceived the idea that by toeing out she could wish her skirts much more effectively than she could when toeing straight ahead. So she commenced to turn 'em out, and the fashion grew and grew, and the shoemakers fell in with it, and made shoes with the toes already turned out.

Did you ever notice the fashion artist's feet—not her own feet, but the feet she draws on her figures? Well, she turns 'em out until it hurts just to look at them. One wonders how the poor creatures can stand there on their deformed feet for hours upon hours while the artist is turning 'em out. But there they stand, almost on their inner malleolus—that means the inner ankle bones—and their toes pointing about due east and west. No wonder they often look foolish! They must feel foolish as well as sick.

However, deformities are always fashionable. People would make fun of a perfect Venus de Milo figure if one should appear in public properly dressed. Especially her feet—they would never get over laughing at her big, broad-soled, squared-toed, low-arched feet. And her straight toes—these would be a regular scream!

Well, Nature foresaw all this modern degeneracy, and while she was compelled to build normal feet, still she installed in each foot a bursa to provide for future needs. But there are two things Nature abhors



Correct Shoes. Note How the Feet Are Bent Inward and the Straightness of the Inside.

—an out-turned toe and a vacuum—and it is hard to say which she abhors the more.

The shoe manufacturers are just the opposite. They love both a vacuum and an out-turned toe. They like vacuums because any old thing will fill a vacuum satisfactorily, be it in a skull or in an upper. They like out-turned toes because out-turned toes made foot trouble and foot trouble creates a demand for fancy-priced shoes. The shoe manufacturers admit all the doctors say about footwear, but they follow the dictates of fashion.

Even at this late day there are female persons—they are not exactly girls, not yet women—who like to boast that they have trouble in finding a shoe narrow enough, or one with a high enough instep. Somehow these female persons have acquired the notion that a narrow foot and one with a high instep is "patrician"—from some ten-cent novel, perhaps.

A small foot, a very narrow foot, or one with a very high instep is a stigma or mark of degeneracy, comparable with a notched ear lobe, webbed toes, high arched palate or narrow chest.

A girl or woman who imagines that small or narrow feet are a feature to strive for must have a queer idea of beauty—she must derive her conceptions from the fashion plates or from the freak females that exist only on magazine covers. Artists do not put narrow, half-size feet on their masterpieces. They would as soon paint a woman with a crooked nose or a missing ear.

The men, too, or at any rate certain individuals who wear trousers,



Bunion-Breeding Shoes. Note How the Toes Are Turned Outward and the Absence of an Inward Bending Angle in the Lines Bisecting the Soles and Heels.

have lately taken to freak footwear. Of all the sad sights one is compelled to gaze upon in this great melting pot of nations, a male person with narrow, pointed shoes is the most heartrending. A female person with mannish clothes is enough to draw tears. If it keeps on how are we going to distinguish the sexes a century hence? Or is the world to be sexless?

In order to determine the shape of shoes which will properly fit the feet the following method is advised:

Rub a little oil or grease upon the sole of the foot. Wipe off the excess. Lightly dust talcum powder upon the sole, and shake off the excess. Now stand carefully upon a piece of black paper or cloth or any black surface. The imprint will be left upon the paper. This will be the pattern for the shoes. Cut it out and take it with you when you buy shoes. If it fits the sole, the shoes will be right.

The imprint of an undeformed foot or of one which has never worn shoes shows a noticeable inward bending of the forefoot. That is, if a straight line is drawn from the front of the foot to bisect the forefoot, it will meet a line bisecting the heel at an angle pointing outward. A normal last should show the same inward bending when bisecting lines are drawn from toes and heel.

This is a very important feature in footwear, in fact the most important feature from the standpoint of comfort. In some of the present styles, of shoes the bisecting lines actually bend outward, and in many they form a straight line. If you want foot comfort, freedom from arch strain and insurance against bunion wear only shoes with inward bending lasts.

The second point in prevention, and in relief of young bunions is the broadness of toe. Compare the foot-print with the last, and see to it that your shoes are a trifle wider across the sole at the level of the great toe joint than the foot-print is at that level.

The final point is to avoid narrow, pointed toes. A Turk or a heathen Chinese might get along comfortably with pointed soles, but a Christian martyr can't stand such abuse. The rounded toe, fairly coinciding



Imprint of a Normal, Healthy Foot, Showing a Slight Inward Turning of the Great Toe.



Imprint of a Foot Deformed by Ill-Fitting Shoes Which Have Caused a Bunion.



X-Ray Photograph of a Bunion-Ridden Foot.

See How the Toe Has Been Turned Outward, Exposing the Joint Surface to Pressure at the Point Indicated by the Arrow and Causing a Bunion.

with the rounded outline of the toes in the foot-print, is the only proper shape, and in fact the only one that looks well after a month's wear.

Adopting proper footwear will overcome a tendency to bunion and cure incipient bunion, provided the inflammation is still limited to the bursal pad and there is no pus formation or open sinus.

If the bursa suppurates nothing less than incision by the doctor will suffice.

If the great toe joint becomes partially dislocated and the ends of the bones enlarged, as always happens if bunion is neglected, then there is but one cure, and that is a radical operation, removing the enlarged heads of the bones and building a new joint. This operation requires a general anesthetic, and it lays the patient up for a period of two or three weeks—prevents walking, that is—but the bunion is completely routed and the patient does not regret the outlay of time.

A bunion is about the most useless luxury one can enjoy. It is entirely unnecessary, yet a lot of people nurse one for years on end rather than consult the family doctor about such a trivial thing.

## SOUP Better When FROZEN

CURIOUSLY enough it has been discovered that severe cold as well as heat is essential in the preparation of some of our foods.

Meats are greatly improved in taste and are made much more tender by being frozen before cooking. Fowls, too, are often frozen in order to render them tender and more delicious. And now it has been discovered that some kinds of cooked foods are very much improved by being frozen, or at least by being kept for a period in a temperature not much above

the freezing point.

Soups, especially vegetable soups, will be found to have a much more appetizing flavor if they are permitted to freeze for a short time after being thoroughly cooked in the usual way.

A freezing or very low temperature will keep such foods much longer than a milder temperature, and it is surprising to see what a pleasing difference there is in their flavor when finally thawed out and heated for serving.

This fact will doubtless result in the devising of small cold storage plants, arranged so that a freezing temperature can be provided quickly and at a low cost, being put on the market.

Iceless freezers, as well as fireless cookers, will be coming into general use in the next few years when the public awakes to the improvement which can be effected in soups, meats, poultry, by freezing before they are finally heated for serving.

## How Our THUMBS SPREAD DISEASE

SOMEONE'S thumb may have been the real cause of that bad cold you had or of your child's diphtheria or of your wife's typhoid fever. Probably you never suspected this very useful little part of the human body of being capable of any harm, but it is a fact that it is frequently responsible for the spread of many diseases.

What does the mischief is the bad habit many people have of using their thumbs to carry saliva from their mouths to a piece of wrapping paper or something else they wish to moisten so that it will respond more readily to their touch.

Watch your butcher the next time you buy a piece of meat. Nine times out of ten he will moisten his thumb in his mouth in order to facilitate the handling of the bag or piece of paper in which he wraps your purchase. Some of his saliva remains on the paper and when the bundle is done up must inevitably be pressed against the steak or chop you are going to eat.

Under any conditions this is an exceedingly unsavory fact. And if, as is very probably the case, your butcher's mouth is full of the microbes of diphtheria, typhoid or some other contagious disease you and

your family stand an excellent chance of being made ill by the germs which he has carefully inclosed in your package of meat.

Were the butcher or the grocer or the girl at the candy counter deliberately to smear your purchase with saliva you would instantly reject it as unfit to eat. But you raise no objection to a practice which amounts to the same thing and which is of the gravest danger to your health.

The mouth is one of the finest germ incubators you can find. Even when its owner is perfectly healthy it is full of bacteria which are quite capable of producing disease in others. Many men and women are always unconscious carriers of typhoid and diphtheria. The saliva of others is constantly laden with the germs which cause that dread disease of the gums, pyorrhea alveolaris.

When such men and women are employed in places where food products are sold they can spread the germs from their own mouths to hundreds of other persons every day just by persisting in the common habit of moistening their thumbs with saliva when doing up parcels.

## How ADVERTISING Is HELPING PEOPLE TO LIVE LONGER

### WARNING!

Look!! Listen!!

La Grippe Pneumonia



Diphtheria Tuberculosis

STOP SPITTING

Under Penalty of Disease

Ordinance No. 4722 prohibits expectoration in public places and provides a penalty.

Help us Enforce this Ordinance

Department of Health and Sanitation

One of the Posters Which Helped

to Reduce the Amount of Spitting

in the City of Spokane, Washington.

THE power of advertising is

being turned to far more

important uses than that of

helping producers to sell goods by

making consumers want them. It

has been found, for example, that

all the ordinary forms of publicity

—newspaper and magazine space,

billboards, window displays, etc.—

furnish an excellent method of ed-

ucating the public in the best

methods of preserving their health

and lengthening their lives.

Dr. J. B. Anderson, health com-

missioner of the city of Spokane,

Washington, is a pioneer in health

advertising. He realized, as many

other health officers have since

done, that if people are to be

aroused to the importance of this vital question they must be given something more forceful and much more replete with human interest than dull columns of mortality statistics and dry quotations from medical books. What was wanted was an appeal with all the "punch" of the campaigns made in behalf of tobacco, breakfast foods and other things infinitely less important than human life.

His first move was the construction of a number of attractive exhibits, which were first shown in Spokane and later at fairs throughout the West. Each of these illustrated some important phase of the prevention of disease or of the care of the sick.

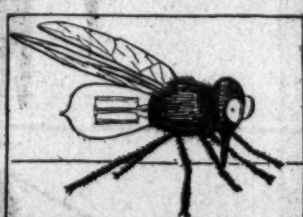
One was a miniature sickroom, showing all the details in the care of a scarlet fever patient. Another showed the right and wrong ways of displaying food for sale. Still another, taught by means of models of actual yards in Spokane the good results to be attained by making the surroundings of our homes clean and well kept.

Later Dr. Anderson used extensive newspaper space. In preparing copy for this space he did not hesitate to use a humorous touch which aroused the public's interest and made every advertisement sure of a wide reading.

Here are some interesting quotations from his health "want ad" column:

**WANTED**—Public sentiment that will recognize the necessity for co-operation in the prevention of disease.

**LOST**—By the people generally, appreciation of the vital necessity of fresh air and sunshine. Finder will be rewarded with perfect health.



The Huge Fly Whose Electric Eyes Flash Every Time a Baby Dies to Impress the Public with the Necessity for Better Care of Our Children.

WARNING TO CERTAIN

BIPEDS, GENUS HOMO

Stop making a garbage

pouch out of me. Put good,

wholesome food into me. If

this warning is not heeded I

am going on a strike.

(Signed)

HUMAN STOMACH.

FOUND—The secret of un-

sanitary streets, alleys and

some homes—carelessness of

Mr. Citizen.

TOO VITAL TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—Good health.

Price reasonable. Location,

everywhere. Consideration,

wholesome food; attention to

personal hygiene; cleanliness

around home. Apply Common

Sense.

The frequency with which the

average person consults the "want

ad" column of the daily newspapers

made this publicity "stunt" an in-

stant hit, and through it the doctor

reached many persons who prob-

ably could not have been reached

by the death angel's commercial traveler," he said in one of his publicity tirades; "he has six legs and a dozen grips on each leg from which he retails his samples."

At this year's Interstate Fair, held in Spokane, he exhibited a large fly constructed to scale, to illustrate preventable infant mortality. The fly's eyes blinked in an electric flash once every ten seconds, in accordance with this inscription placed above the model:

"Death follows in my wake. Watch me blink. Every time I do a baby dies from a preventable cause. Observe! What are you doing to help prevent this drain on human resources?"

Dr. Anderson's method of dealing with troublesome questions by modern advertising methods is il-

lustrated by his campaign against spitting in the street cars and other public places. Instead of the conventional sign and red cross notice, with the amount

of the fine for violation mentioned, he had notice, printed with the following warning in bold letters: "Stop spitting, on penalty of DISEASE."

## SCIENCE NOW KNOWS---

How Many Sightless There Are.

THE total number of blind persons throughout the world is roughly estimated at 2,390,000, the United States having something over 67,000. Blindness is less common here than in most other countries.

The Most Valuable Fruit Tree.

A n alligator pear tree in Whittier, Cal., is probably the most valuable fruit tree in the world. It is insured against wind and fire by Lloyds of London for \$50,000. Last year it produced 3,000 pears, averaging the grower 50 cents each. It also produced \$1,500 worth of bud wood, making a total production of \$3,000 for the year.

## Why You Should WATCH Your DENTIST'S HABITS

WHAT are your dentist's habits? Don't think for a minute that it's none of your business. Not only the condition of your teeth, but your general health and your life itself may depend upon the character of the man who extracts your aching teeth or fills cavities in them.

If your dentist is an intemperate man his hands are liable to be so unsteady that skillful work is impossible. Just a little slip of one of his instruments may do damage to your teeth or gums that can never be repaired.

And it is perhaps of even greater importance that your dentist be neat and cleanly in his habits. Otherwise there is not a little danger of his spreading infection from the mouth of some other patient to your own.

Although there are few authoritative instances of contagion being conveyed in this manner, science says that such occurrences are quite possible. It is, therefore, wise to patronize only dentists who are so neat and cleanly

in their habits as to ensure every precaution being taken.

The list of organisms which may contaminate dental instruments is formidable, but this does not mean that the diseases of which they are the cause necessarily ensue if they are accidentally carried into the mouth. Their presence upon dental instruments is, however, an indication of what surgeons call poor technique. In surgery poor technique is usually attended with disastrous results, but in dentistry errors of this character may produce no ill effects.

Cleanliness should be the primary consideration in all dental operations, says a writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. The white coat of the operator represents more than comfort; it is the symbol of neatness. The dentist who works with unclean instruments, who provides soiled linen or who places a common drinking glass before his patient should be judged accordingly.

Fortunately, the members of the profession who do these things are criticized and suffer from loss of patronage, so that there is a strong tendency on the part of dentists to maintain their surroundings above reproach. With the sterilization of instruments some carelessness may manifest itself, partly owing to the fact that many instruments are injured by such processes, are too complicated to be treated in this manner, or that the public is not competent to detect errors in the methods of sterilization. However, the public is rapidly learning the value of aseptic methods, and the proper equipment is now found in nearly all dental offices.

A good instance of the efforts the great majority of dentists are making to protect their patients against contagion is furnished by the fact that various dental associations throughout the country have lately requested the United States Public Health Service to investigate and report to them the best methods of sterilizing all instruments.

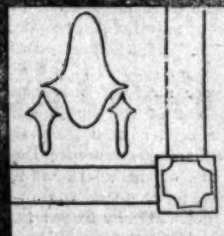
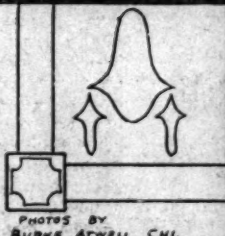


# Coats and Frills

By Lady Duff-Gordon



A Very Frilly Cream Lace and Orchid Tea Dress. ("Lucile" Model)



LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

diaphanousness even greater when the birds begin to come back.

Just a few words about head-dress novelties and the use of fur for them. There is, for instance, a charming toque whose crown of softly folded satin flowers—of pure white or delicate pink or faint mauve—can be allied to a bordering band of any such soft flat fur as mole-skin, seal musquash or broadtail, a definite contrast of color being then introduced by a piquet of tiny blossoms, whose velvet petals will, perhaps, be in orange and yellow and purple, and the leaves of a green brilliance more usually associated with gems than foliage.

It will be easy and effective to match any fur-trimmed or all-fur wrap with a toque, and also with another, fashioned of black gros grain bordered all over with bright black satin baby ribbon and then divided and decorated by a central band of skunk, which fastens low down against the forehead with a rather barbaric looking jewelled ornament of big sapphires connected by festooned fringes of tiny blue beads and finished off at the back with a fringe of tiny paws. Then, those whose faces being slightly fuller require the frame and the relief of a brim (wonderful what a difference the merest suggestion of an outward curve can make!) are in their turn provided with a little hat of black velvet on which a wide encircling band of dull gold lace is narrowly edged with skunk fur, both being effectively combined, too, in the making of a central cocarde.

Still another of the most fashionable—and seasonable—looking creations introducing the fur which now figures on all outer, and some inner, garments, too, nowadays and nights reverses this arrangement by dividing two bands of skunk with a central broderie of beads—jet or gray pearls being both used with good effect, while cut steel is also permissible, quite a lot being used just now for such embroidered devices and also for the making of quaint little tasselled ornaments, the unexpected appearance of two such shining and most piquantly placed tassels on a toque of pure white ermine being, for example, quite sufficient to mark it out as one of the newest and smartest of models.

But there is an even greater craze for gold. So you will find an applique of shining lace, shaped somewhat like a flower, outspreading in the very centre of a closely fitting toque of black panne, while from its own heart of gold there arises a wonderful black paradise plume, more obviously costly than one would have expected to see this winter.

By Lady Duff-Gordon  
("LUCILE")

HERE is, I think, one of the most attractive of the Winter coats. It is of broadtail trimmed with black and white fox. It has the high collar and the "cuff-muffs." The hat is of black and white fox fur, with a big black feather. The fashionable stick accents the dash of the costume—but it is not necessary to carry the stick on the avenue.

This is an example of the coats. A photograph in the right hand corner is an example of the frills. And very frilly indeed it is. This is a dress for a young lady. It is of all cream lace, with mauve orchid slips of satin underneath the lace. Notice the charming head-dress.

I have been asked why it is that although the new dresses have yards and yards of material in them and are expansive to the limit, still they have none of the effect of heaviness which was so characteristic of the period that is their grandmother's.

The answer lies in the character of the material that is used for these dresses. Although the tendency is toward larger and larger skirts, it is counterbalanced by a tendency toward the lightest and flimsiest of fabrics. These, indeed, are light almost to a gossamer degree. And so we get the effect of fairy-like, airy lightness. The traditional ballet girl skirts are many and wide, and yet there is nothing that gives such an effect of airy lightness as these ballet skirts. They are fluffs in the highest degree.

We are coming fast to the fashions of Spring. I venture to predict that you will find these wide skirts fluffiness and

## Robinson's

### THE PIANO HOUSE

Largest and best selection of pianos in the Far East.

Every instrument warranted and fully guaranteed for five years.

#### Grands and Uprights

BRINSMEAD	BROADWOOD
COLLARD	CHAPPELL
CHALLEN	STROHMENGER
CROWLEY	AJELLO,
ETC.,	ETC.

Easy payments a speciality, by which you can obtain a piano by easy instalments, out of your income; no extras, no interest.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.



## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE  
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Thomas F. Millard, Managing Editor.

## The Sense Of Reverence

By Charles F. Thwing, LL.D.  
President Western Reserve University.

REVERENCE is both a mood and an act—at once a disposition and a deed. It represents the solid and sane, the large-minded, the lasting in life and civilization. It is akin to seriousness without sombreness, to respect without subservience, to affection without emotionalism. But in life's music it strikes a deeper note than seriousness, a more historic note than respect, and a broader note than affection. It reveals the fundamental religiousness of man's nature. It represents a real strength of manhood, though the superficial interpreter may believe it stands for weakness.

Reverence is a virtue which Americans lack. The fact is evident enough. But be it said the manifestations of the lack should not blind us to the fact that hidden deep-down in the American heart is a mighty sense of reverence. Like our idealism it exists, though we dislike to show it. The causes of the lack of reverence are somewhat obscure.

ONE reason of this lack may be found to lie in the historical freshness and newness of America. Henry James, in his "Life of Hawthorne," says:

"History, as yet, has left in the United States but so thin and imperceptible a deposit that we very soon touch the hard substratum of nature; and nature herself, in the Western world, has the peculiarity of seeming rather crude and immature. The very air looks new and young; the light of the sun seems fresh and innocent, as if it knew as yet but few of the secrets of the world and none of the weariness of shining; the vegetation has the appearance of not having reached its majority. A large juvenility is stamped upon the face of things, and in the vividness of the present, the past, which died so young and had time to produce so little, attracts but scanty attention."

Such a country does not naturally awaken reverence. Antiquity always quickens respect in a soul at all devoted to life's deeper things. Even a thoughtless spirit could hardly be other than reverential while standing among the tombs of Egyptian kings and queens. America is new, and lacks background.

A further reason for the lack of reverence may be found in the fact that we Americans are usually in a hurry. "There is so much to do and

the time is so short," Cecil Rhodes said dying. We wish to do all our work, and all the work of America, in a small part of a single generation. Reverence represents repose. It stands for leisure and willingness to wait.

To this sense of haste may be added the lack of a sense of relations. We are prone to see one thing and one thing only. We do one thing and one thing only. We live in the present, which we believe to be eternal. We live in a hemisphere which we fondly imagine is a sphere. Europe is to many outgrown. Its shores were abandoned by our ancestry. The Far East is not. We never have seen it. It is outlandish, anyway.

THERE are, however, a few occasions or conditions which should quicken the sense of reverence. One occasion is the cradle and the grave. The beginning of life and the end of life cannot but touch the deep feeling of loving respect. Reverence easily clasps hands with both hope and memory. Between the rocking cradle and the silent coffin, the one occasion calling out reverence, is marriage. The marriage altar is the very fountain-head of civilization. Into it all streams pour and from it all streams issue forth.

The Church also is an institution and a historic force calling out the great sentiment. Whatever name a church bears, it quickens the deepest feeling of humanity and of the individual. The Protestant should worship in St. Peter's, in Rome, and the Roman Catholic should be able to say his prayers in St. Paul's, in London.

Neither is it to be forgotten that all historic monuments should be used to life humanity into the same great mood of reverence. The simple slab at Cambridge beneath the now dying elm, where Washington took command of the American forces; the shaft at Bunker Hill, French's minuteman on the banks of the Concord River, are memorials standing within a few miles of each other and created for a common purpose, which gives proof of the great sentiment of reverence lying deeply hidden in the heart of the individual and of the race. We Americans are far off from the world's historical tides and movements. For that very reason we should use all memorials possible for awakening and making more intense the great quality of reverence.

## Interview With Last Great Civil War General

By Grosvenor Clarkson

One bright morning a few weeks ago an old man stamped with the unmistakable record of a full life and great deeds sat in a deep armchair high up in a New York apartment house while a warm winter sun poured in upon him and there thought aloud on epic days in a nation's life in which he had borne a part.

Even then the finger of death touched him. But recently had this man of 84 years twice without a whimper prostrated himself to the surgeon's knife without anesthesia—much in the same spirit, no doubt, as in one of the mighty concluding acts of the drama of the civil war he with eleven regiments had met, fought to a finish and repulsed an entire seasoned army corps, or later with a depleted corps of his own pushed back a complete army.

But there he sat musing in the sunshine, tolerant, grimly kind, with tremulous attenuated hands, throwing his marvellously clear mind back into the past, tooling out this or that detail with infinite color and precision and spirit; speaking now of the glory and horror—but mostly of the problems of today, the danger to his country of letting the rust grow on the sword, the working out of the chaos into which mankind has fallen overseas. A tired old man, but an impressive figure, a D'Arlagman sobered and gray and not so sure, a Ulysses with the great adventure behind him, touched everywhere with the sublime dignity of the growing shadows, wanting only to go to his home in the West to die.

Last Monday the telegraph wires carried the story of the death that day of Major-General Grenville Mellen Dodge, the last great commander of

the civil war—with the exception of Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, the sole surviving corps commander on the Union side. So passed away the old man who had sat and dreamed in the bright bedroom in New York, with the faint noise of the Park avenue traffic coming up from below; the soldier of whom his friend and chief, Sherman, spoke as the general officer who always got what he went after, and who indeed probably saved Sherman's army at the battle of Atlanta; the engineer whom Grant trusted and leaned upon and tried to make Secretary of War during his Presidency. It was the same old man who when peace came carried out the dream of his youth and against tremendous obstacles built the Union Pacific Railroad across the continent, receiving the acclaim of the path hewers of the globe.

At the interview in New York shortly before his end Gen. Dodge spoke of many things that I may not touch on here. But some things I may quote.

The talk ran mostly to war. With a strange glance from under his brows the General said:

"I abhor war. Sherman didn't half state the truth. I can forgive Mr. Wilson almost anything for having kept us out of war—if it proves that he has. The country should give him every backing, with all party lines" (Gen. Dodge was a life long Republican of the strongly partisan type) "obliterated. But we should prepare; there is no question about that; we should prepare."

Speaking of the movement of troops in the present European conflict as compared with the speed of their distribution in the civil war he said:

"I question if the Europeans are moving troops any faster than we

(Continued on Page 5)

## WAR'S WRECKS EUROPE'S VAST FUTURE PROBLEM

By Edward Marshall

GREAT BRITAIN having been slow in getting her men ready for war does not propose to be slow in getting them ready for the peace which is to follow. The most elaborate preparations are being made not only in the United Kingdom but in all the colonies for meeting the problems which will arise as soon as, with the cessation of hostilities, it becomes possible to disband the troops and the general return to industry begins.

I have had full opportunity for the discussion of Canadian plans (which are the most progressive of plans) with a man who is thoroughly familiar with them, for on my voyage from New York to London I crossed the ocean with William Dobell, a member of the Dominion's Military Hospitals Commission, who is now in England in consultation with the central authorities. The article which follows is not confined entirely, however, to information furnished to me by Mr. Dobell, but includes many facts obtained from others in London and from official documents.

Already all possible efforts are under way to insure lucrative and in every way efficient employment to the members of the various forces which have come to the war from the British overseas colonies.

Already it has been agreed by Britons generally that the care of the disabled is a national obligation and that it cannot be met better than by pensions. Plans are being devised which will enable individuals and associations of one kind or another, especially including those among employers, to co-operate with the Government in such efforts.

It is recognized that there will be four classes of returning men. First, there will be the able bodied fortunate enough to have had their positions kept open for them by their patriotic employers. These men will present no problem.

Second will be the able bodied who were out of work at the time of their enlistment, or who will find that their employers during their absence have superseded them. In this second class may be included invalided and wounded men who presently will become able bodied, but will then find themselves out of work.

The third and tragically large class will consist of invalided and wounded men who, because of war won disabilities, will be unable to follow their old occupations, but who still will be able efficiently to take up other work after proper training. The fourth class, most tragic of all, will consist of permanently disabled men who, under any conceivable circumstances, will be unable to earn livings for themselves or for their dependents if they have them.

It is probable that commissions will be appointed in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as in all the various British dominions, to take charge of classes two and three, getting employment for them and when possible at tasks which they are able to perform, and in other instances arranging for their vocational education for tasks appropriate to their abilities.

These commissions will establish local branches in every employing center, where the work will be done by means of lists of men, lists of possible employers, the co-operation of newspapers and personal solicitation.

In Canada the Dominion Manufacturers Association is urged to provide work for classes two and three on a percentage basis—that is, it is proposed that each employer shall increase the number of his employees by 5, 10, 15 or 20 per cent., as he may find financially possible. It is argued that by thus increasing his output many a Canadian manufacturer may be stimulated to selling efforts which notably will increase his individual business and the aggregate commerce of the Dominion.

With regard to the needs of class three the Provincial Commission, in London, is doing much, and is freely and efficiently co-operating with the various Dominion commissions, notably for the benefit of their men but also for the benefit of men in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales who after the war may wish to go to the Dominion.

In some cases the unfortunate victims of warfare will be apprenticed to new trades fitted to their curtailed abilities, as lads are apprenticed in normal times.

In other cases entire workshops will be placed, in idle hours, at the disposal of the learners, so that these men may familiarize themselves with the materials and tools which will be useful to them as means of livelihood when they have become expert in their management. In such instances foremen and others, volunteering their services,

will act as instructors. Already it is evident that there will be no lack of workshops offered for such training or of men to direct it.

These are the principal ideas now being worked out in connection with the return of the men to the shops and factories. It may be that even more important will be the various schemes for sending returning soldiers to the land as agriculturists.

Elaborate hopes are being generally expressed that there will be many of these and that through the resultant necessity for the organization of agriculture along the lines of modern efficiency great ultimate good may accrue to the empire.

It is even possible, in the opinion of some British experts, that these plans may lead to a new formidability of British agriculturists in competition for the world's trade in food-stuffs. Therefore these plans seem to be of particular interest to the people of the United States.

Among the most important of the suggestions along this line seems to be that which has been made in many quarters that returned soldiers sent to the land shall be organized in communities, each of these communities being provided by the Government with expert guidance in agricultural matters, such as choice of profitable crops for planting, methods of cultivation and details of fertilization.

In Canada it is hoped that assistance to the movement for the distribution of returned soldiers to the farming lands will presently be volunteered by the Canadian Pacific and other railways.

Whether or not this assistance from the railways is forthcoming, the Provincial Government is to be asked to arrange for a credit system which will enable men without capital of their own to secure Government assistance in going to the land with their families, taking up free acreage and the development of the holdings after they have arrived upon them.

There are some sufficiently optimistic to believe that through the impulse toward the development of agriculture which may result from this suggested course, an access of prosperity may be given to the colonies of sufficient moment to make up, in a large degree, for the war's cost to them, but of course such extreme optimism seems extravagant to most thinkers.

Europe will have to pay a future price for her war much greater even than the tremendous price which she is paying during the years of its continuance, but all agree that these mitigations will be of real importance and there are those who consider the plan for co-operation of farmers in groups under instruction of experts likely to be the most profitable of the great struggle's few profitable by-products.

This, combined with expert instruction, even of the maimed, in industries other than agriculture, undoubtedly will do much toward mitigation of after-the-war national handicaps.

Experts freely predict that vocational training of maimed men in new trades, for which their fitness is established by something akin to scientific methods, very easily may make of many a crippled ex-soldier a more important producing unit than he was before the war and his disability began, when he worked with unimpaired efficiency at whatever labor chance to be easiest for him to obtain.

Bureaus as hired and volunteer experts in many mechanical trades already are being organized in some provincial centers, where training is available for returned soldiers and the most earnest hopes are expressed by optimists that this careful and systematic training of large numbers of workers may eventually bring about a great general improvement in British and Colonial industry.

Some of the trades already embraced in such training enterprises are shoe making by machine and hand, garment making by machine and hand, printing, book binding, painting, carpentering, stenography and typewriting.

The number of men who have been blinded in this war already is deplorably great and for their future, of course, there can be no very high hopes, but the most extraordinary efforts are under way in England and her Dominions and colonies and in France, to do everything that can be done not only to assure such comfort as is possible to these unfortunates but in part to relieve the State from the expense of their future support.

I have seen some of the vocational training which is being carried on among the blinded soldiers in England, and to witness it is at once inspiring and depressing.

The fortitude of the men themselves and the patience and intelli-

gence of their instructors are not less than wonderful, while their affliction, in such important numbers, is pitiful to the very last degree.

It is highly probable that before the war ends every existing technical school in Great Britain and the British colonies will have its very highly organized department devoted to this work, and this means that an enormous amount of good will be accomplished, for every division of the British Empire has one or more State universities and many technical schools at present, with others in immediate prospect.

A leader in this work, Canadian High Commissioner in London, is Sir George Perley, an American by origin and a graduate of Harvard.

An interesting development of the work in connection with the development of agriculture concerns market gardening.

Here some far sighted student has devised plans which he hopes not only will give employment of a highly profitable nature to many returned soldiers, but will tend in some degree toward the solution of the high cost of living problem, which, it seems, has bothered sections of the world other than those within the boundaries of the United States.

This is a plan, like the others, for expert instruction, but especially concerns the intensive growth of so-called "garden products."

It is suggested that the fees for this instruction shall be paid from the disablement fund, and it is furthermore believed that the instructors for the work may be drawn largely from the sorrowful ranks of the Belgian refugees, who number among them the most successful intensive farmers the world ever has known.

The bankers of all British territory are to be asked to employ as messengers soldiers who have lost limbs, the railroad companies, theaters and hotels throughout all British dominions are being requested to make places for partially disabled men; the manufacturers' associations, of Canada and elsewhere, have been asked to devise plans for the production, as new industries, of articles hitherto imported from enemy countries, the making of which will give work to veterans, able and disabled.

This will have also the especial object of rendering what has been denominated "poetic justice," by organizing war's victims in such industries as seriously will affect the future trade of those whom England holds responsible for the war.

Students of sociology in all parts of the British Empire are busy with speculations and investigations concerning one suggestion which has been very seriously put forth as a probability—that is, that returning soldiers, originating in rural districts, will be anxious, after the war, to be ruralists no longer but to find new homes in the towns and cities.

It is argued that the close association with many comrades, which army life has given them, has for the first time afforded them an opportunity to taste the pleasures of companionship and that this will have made them unwilling to return, later on, to the comparatively solitary existence of rural districts.

By such theorists it is argued that men from the country will seek the city; but they believe an alleviation of this admittedly dangerous tendency may occur in a trend toward rural districts of men originally from the towns and cities.

They do not expect the second to be sufficiently marked to offset the first, however, and regard the creation of a very serious problem of congestion in the cities as among the likelihoods.

However, they base rather definite hope upon the theory that city men, accustomed during long military service to the outdoor life of the trenches, will find themselves uncomfortable in their old town surroundings, and that this discomfort will drive them to the agricultural instructors and the farms.

An interesting calculation has been made, which includes the statement that if half the men returning from the front are willing to become farmers or market gardeners, the addition to the productiveness of their labors in the first three years of their newly adjusted lives will compensate Great Britain for the total money cost of the war.

I have not found acknowledged experts willing to subscribe to this view. Still less have I been able to find men willing to endorse the theory that a general movement to the land, with the inevitable consequent diminution of alcoholic consumption, would so increase the Briton's physical stamina and breeding proclivities as to compensate within a reasonable time for the tremendous loss of life attributable to the war. Yet this statement is seriously made.

Great Britain already has had one unpleasant experience with the "land grant to soldiers" plan.

It was tried after the South African war and is said to have resulted principally in the stimulation of speculation in land, but it seems to be a general conviction in England that all veterans of this war, whether or not the conflict leaves them able bodied, should be permitted

to take up land if they express desire so to do and make some sort of agreement to work it and not speculate in it.

The Dominion of Canada, at the time when the demand for lands resulting from this war seems likely to be great, finds herself without any free land in her Maritime Provinces, but with plenty of cheap land and some abandoned land there, available at from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

It is argued that this might be bought by the Government and resold to soldiers on especially easy terms. The western provinces have much really free land.

Particularly interesting efforts are being made in all British territory to look after all social interests of those men who have fought for the empire side by side. Soldiers' clubs are forming even in small communities, where ex-comrades in arms may gather, and it is probable that returning soldiers will be permitted to retain, and upon special occasions to wear their uniforms.

Some arrangement with certain of the great life insurance companies will likely be made, which will permit men entitled to pensions to commute them in certain instances for approved purposes, such as the purchase of lands or the entrance into commercial businesses, in this way supplying themselves with capital with which to get new starts in life. Indeed one plan of this sort already has been tried out by the British Government with some success.

Scarcely less important than the provision of homes for incurables, and at least comparable with it so far as initial expense goes, will be the problem of providing artificial limbs for less seriously but still very terribly affected individuals. No estimate can be made as yet, of course, of the aggregate of such a demand, but it is certain to be terribly large.

Now comes a suggestion which originated in my own mind, but which has met with an instantaneous, although diffident, indorsement by every Canadian and Englishman to whom I have had an opportunity of presenting it.

From time to time there have seemed to be probabilities of an increase of friendly relationships, particularly of commercial relationships, between the United States and the Dominion. The episode of the rejected reciprocity treaty is still fresh in the minds of most of us.

But all efforts of the sort have failed, and while the people of Canada and the people of the United States dwell together in complete amity, being separated only by an imaginary line

of enormous length—the longest straightaway international boundary in the world—there is still a very definite lack of psychological community of feeling between them.

We, of the States, are the most sympathetic and charitable of peoples. Wherever in the world distress exists we hasten to do what we can toward its alleviation, as has been instanced in hundreds of cases of epidemics and disasters. In the course of this war, greatest of the world's disasters, we constantly have outpoured our wealth and sympathy, particularly to the Belgians.

Canada is our close neighbor. She will meet her problems manfully and competently, but it is impossible that, when they are so very great, she should not welcome help in meeting them.

It is not conceivable that the American Government could venture to offer such assistance, or could legally do so, but it is easily conceivable that American individuals, philanthropically inclined and able to indulge their worthy inclinations, might step forward at this time of Canada's sacrifices, and do what they can to lighten the resultant tragic burdens.

There is not only the tie of common racial origin between most Canadians and most Americans, but there is the tie of a common language between most of them, and between all exists the tie of community life on the same continent and the self-interest in favor of close relationship due to the fact that this residence on the same continent must, simplify, financially and otherwise, the matter of North American international commerce.

It by no means feels that most of my countrymen will regard this material suggestion as the strongest, or even in any sense a very strong argument in favor of American aid for Canada, and I am certain that such aid, to be accepted, would need to be suggested as the result of very much higher motives; but there is there, nevertheless, an argument which might set some minds a thinking.

Of course Canada can and will care for her own, and she will care very well for them.

But in some directions we have gained, rather than lost, through the war which has cost her so much, and with the making of which she had nothing whatever to do.

It would seem that hidden in this situation, somewhere, lies an opportunity of which we should not only be proud and glad to avail ourselves, but which would yield worth while returns of friendship in the hearts of our close neighbors.

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## Interview With Last Great Civil War General

(Continued from Page 4)

did. I don't believe the American soldier has his equal on his feet, or in any other way, for that matter. Nobody ever moved troops faster than Sherman and I did on one occasion when we piled 30,000 men into Atlanta."

Asked for his opinion as to the outcome of the war abroad Gen. Dodge responded quickly though with an obvious lack of partisan feeling:

"It can end only in victory for the Allies. They are just developing their strength. I think their situation is much the same as with the Union side in our fight; they are just beginning to develop their leaders. In the civil war in the beginning we had in the west fewer troops than the enemy, but we had the Generals, and we kept on winning."

"In the east our armies outnumbered the Confederates, but we had not developed the officers, and in the first three years we got licked. But the troops in the east were superb. The army of the Potomac would go out one day, take a beating, and be ready for another one the next day. It takes magnificent soldiers to do that. But when Grant came from the west it was all over."

Gen. Dodge, it may be said parenthetically, made a peculiarly pointed remark in connection with our Mexican policy. He stated his belief that Huerta should have been recognized, and went on:

"He was the strong man in Mexico, and he was in the saddle. The morality of it? Well, that has its side, but just the same we have no business going down into a Latin country and trying to regulate people on their morals."

Gen. Dodge fought almost unceasingly from one end of the war to the other. In his modestly written report to the Secretary of War of his assignments to duty there appears, after three closely printed book pages, in themselves a saga, enumerating the engagements in which he participated, this paragraph:

"I have been on active duty ever since I entered the service, and never absent from command except when wounded or sick; and then not beyond my district or department, except when sent North in August, 1863. I have never been relieved from any command except to assume another. I have been severely wounded three times and in the line of duty."

As early as November, 1862, Grant

gave Dodge the very important command of Corinth. The post required not merely the skill of the soldier but the combined capacities of engineer, judge, railroad manager and chief of corps of observation. Dodge built all the railroads needed in his department, met and defeated the constant raiding parties, practically put an end to guerrilla warfare, and once, in a raiding party of his own, destroyed twenty million dollars worth of supplies eagerly awaited by Bragg's forces.

Before this he had commanded on the right at the battle of Pea Ridge, having three horses killed and a fourth wounded under him, being severely wounded himself, and unquestionably saving Curtis's army from disaster. The nature of the fighting may be shown by the fact that every field officer in his brigade was badly wounded. It was after his recovery that he performed the famous task of rebuilding the Mobile and Ohio Railroad through a long stretch of the enemy's country, where every mile of construction had to be fought for. But that line of road was absolutely vital to Grant as his way back to his provisions, and Dodge was the man for the job. Before his associates in high place thought it

possible, Dodge had trains running from Columbus to Corinth.

Gen. Grant himself, in his "Memoirs," has told of how Dodge in forty days built a railroad 102 miles long, with bridges and trestles, over deep chasms and swift rivers. Grant had to have the road, running from Decatur to Nashville, lest his troops should starve. Never before had the world witnessed such rapid work in railroad building under such circumstances. Gen. Dodge throughout his incessant fighting touched every high point of successful warfare. There is no space here to tell of how he defeated Gen. Van Dorn at Tusculum, of how he whipped Forrest and Roddy at Town Creek, of how he led the advance at Springfield and beat Gates's command at Blackburn's Mills, nor of the celebrated raid up the Valley of the Tennessee toward Decatur in the rear of Bragg's army, destroying the whole army, the railroads and immense stores of supplies, and returning to Corinth with 5,000 negro and white refugees in the wake of his column.

It was a lucky thing for the Army of the Tennessee on that July morning when a large portion of the Confederate army of Atlanta struck the rear of the Union lines that Dodge, with a part of his famous Sixteenth Army Corps, was on hand to stem the tide. Dodge held the key to the position, bore the brunt of the onset, and was desperately engaged throughout the entire conflict. But a few days

before that he had repulsed and pushed back Hood's entire army with his corps, and taken possession of the north bank of the Chattahoochee River at Roswell, Ga. Here, in two days, under a broiling sun, with only the ruins of cotton factories for material, he built a substantial double track railroad bridge, 1,400 feet long, over which safely crossed the Army of the Tennessee, with its artillery and vast supplies—with Atlanta the goal!

There is the very brief outline of one of the most picturesque careers

in American history. It is not surprising that Lincoln once said: "Gen. Dodge has been more strongly recommended and his promotion more persistently urged by his superior officers than any other man I have made a Major-General."

So passes the last of the Titans of that elder day. Grenville M. Dodge was the American of yesterday—filling to the full the American ideal of courage, vision, action and candor—and he should have constant study from the American of today.

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# AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1916

## OVERLAND HEAD SAYS SLUMP DIDN'T COME

Expected Reaction in Auto Industry Failed To Appear In 1915 As Expected

Ever since the automobile industry became one of the leading factors in the commercial world, predictions have been made that a reaction would take place. Those prognosticators who had it all figured out that the turning point would come in 1914 or 1915 were as near to the truth as the positive individual who said the war could not last after June.

According to John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company, the stability of the industry is greater today than at any time since its inception.

"Any suggestions that the growth of the automobile business is only temporary," says Mr. Willys, "is not taken seriously by sane thinking people who have watched its growth and development during the past fifteen years. Twice during that time it has passed through national panics without even faltering and is perhaps the only big industry that has never received a serious setback."

"The demand for cars is greater today than ever before in the history of the business. This year the Overland plant will produce approximately 150,000 cars which is more than double the output of last season. Although we are shipping on an average of 500 cars a day the factory finds it necessary to work overtime in order to keep pace with the orders that are pouring in."

"The big price reductions alone have enabled thousands of people to invest in motor cars who heretofore considered them beyond their means. The ease with which the modern car is operated probably accounts for the great numbers that are now being sold to women."

"Instead of a luxury only indulged in by people of wealth the automobile has developed into a practical necessity. This is particularly true in the vast farming sections of the country. Statistics show that the farmers are the largest purchasers of motor cars, yet they are the last people on earth to spend money foolishly. They do not invest in a car merely for the pleasure that it affords them. On the contrary they consider the pleasure part of it last. The average farmer looks upon the automobile as a time and money saver that will permit him to accomplish more work in less time than a team of horses."

"In the cities the motor car has become almost indispensable to doctors and professional men. It enables them to make more calls in a day than they could in a week if they had to depend on a horse or trolley car as a means of transportation. Salesmen, collectors, and in fact all out-door business men are using the motor car to facilitate their work."

"Every city and town in the country can boast of its quota of cars but the present owners constitute only a small proportion of the possible purchasers. This is evidenced by the fact that dealers are continually oversold no matter how large their allotments from the factory."

## The Capacity Of Storage Batteries

Every little point in the construction of a storage battery counts for something and good construction is very important in insuring long life. Most of these things, however, can be properly handled by almost any manufacturer provided he is willing to pay the price, or has a sufficient volume of business and factory equipment to make it possible for him to produce real quality on a paying basis.

There is one thing, however, which can't possibly be put into a storage battery without brains and experience of the highest order and that is the capacity which depends on the quality of the plates.

The Willard Storage Battery Company not only uses extreme care in the specification of oxides for their plates, but tests them, both chemically and by microscopic examination.

Thus they are able to secure oxides in which the granular formation is rough and irregular, rather than smooth, causing the individual grains to hold together much more closely and make a longer-lived plate.

This is a small detail which shows how far this large battery manufacturer goes in protecting his customers' interests.

## Auto Trucks In The U.S. Army

The first motor truck in use in the United States Army was a five-ton truck purchased in 1907 and placed in service at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster Corps.

The first gasoline motor trucks purchased and put in operation in the military service was in 1910.

In April, 1912, a test run was made with several makes of trucks from Washington, D.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and later in the year another test run was made from Dubuque, Iowa, to Sparta, Wis., with a view to determining whether motor trucks, as at that time constructed, could be used in the military service in lieu of animal-drawn transportation.

General use has been made by the Quartermaster Corps of trucks during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, a careful record has been kept of the operation of all motor trucks in the service of the Quartermaster Corps, and all trucks have been carefully observed and reported upon with a view to determining their efficiency, durability, and economical operation. From experience obtained during the last fiscal year with this class of transportation in connection with transporting supplies between base depots and outlying camps on the Texas border it would appear that this class of transportation is entirely dependable when operating over suitable roads.

Specifications have been adopted by the Quartermaster Corps for motor trucks for military service. These specifications provide for a truck with a capacity of one and a half tons, with a safe overload of 20 per cent.

At the present time there are 103 motor trucks, consisting of twenty-four different makes, in use in the Quartermaster Corps. In order to determine the suitability of motor trucks for army use and the extent to which they should be used to displace animal-drawn vehicles the operation of the trucks on hand was carefully observed and reported upon, commencing with the fiscal year 1912, and tests under service conditions are made whenever practicable. During the last few years a great deal of practical experience with motor vehicles has been obtained in connection with the transportation of supplies between depots and camps on the Texas border. This experience shows that motor transportation is entirely dependable for such purposes when fairly suitable roads are available.

It has been found that the one-and-a-half-ton truck is best suited for field use of the United States Army, this size being fixed by the general character of country roads and the strength of bridges. It also fits in conveniently with the supply system of troops, being the same as the capacity of the standard four-mule escort wagon. For use in cities and at depots and arsenals the considerations just mentioned do not apply, and trucks are bought in sizes suitable for the work to be performed by them.

Specifications were adopted by the Quartermaster Corps, and under these most of the motor trucks were bought. The experience of this

corps and recent developments in the trade make it necessary to revise these specifications from time to time. This revision is now under way, and is being carefully and thoroughly done. In preparing these specifications correspondence has been had with all the leading truck makers of the country and the Association of Automobile Engineers; working drawings and specifications have been obtained from them showing their latest ideas. All data submitted by observers with foreign armies on motor transportation is also recorded for reference and use. This revision of the specifications is under direct charge of a trained engineer of this office, who is a member of the Society of Automobile Engineers, who attends the meetings of the society and obtains its publications, and also visits the plants of leading manufacturers for inspections and conferences with their engineers.

After completing the specifications from the best information and experience of this office they will be sent out to the manufacturers and the Association of Automobile Engineers for remark and recommendation from their point of view. After this they will be finally revised and used for purchase under contracts.

It is not to be understood that the army contemplates at this time entering generally into the procurement of a large number of motor trucks or automobiles for the use of the army. A very limited number of motor trucks and automobiles is sufficient to meet the requirements of the army in times of peace.

The means of transport required for the supply of troops may be divided into three classes:

(1) That class of transportation that immediately accompanies the troops and lays down the daily requirements in the way of rations, forage, and ammunition. This transportation may be classed generally as the field trains of organizations.

(2) The divisional transportation which carries the supplies from the line of communications to the points where it is placed in the hands of the transportation described in Paragraph 1.

(3) The transportation employed on the line of communications, at depots, arsenals, mobilization points, and concentration points. The field trains of the regimental organizations of the army will, as a rule, be made up, as in the past, of animal-drawn transportation, with certain exceptions where motor transportation can be employed to advantage and without any possible chance of failure.

The divisional trains described generally under Paragraph 2 and those described in Paragraph 3 will obviously be required only in time of war, or when war is imminent. It would obviously be unnecessary and undesirable to procure in advance the motor transportation required for these units at a time when their employment does not appear to be imminent, inasmuch as the constant changes and improvements in this class of transportation would render it more or less obsolete

before the occasion came to make use of it. In other words, it is not considered a desirable policy to accumulate a large amount of motor transportation in advance of the period when it may be required for use.

It is believed to be desirable, however, to create reserve organizations that would be available for handling this class of transportation at the outbreak of war, or when war becomes imminent. It has been made apparent to the War Department within the last few months that large bodies of patriotic citizens hold themselves in readiness to make themselves available for such reserve bodies.

The enormous rate at which motor trucks and automobiles suitable for military service, with practically no change, are being manufactured in the United States, would indicate that the Government would be able to procure as rapidly as required the motor transportation necessary for practically any number of troops that Congress might decide to provide for any emergency. It is considered most desirable to gather information, test out types of trucks, tractors, and trailers that can be useful in time of war. It is believed in general that the type that would be most useful in the military service would be of the same type that would be useful in the operations of the Western farmer over country roads. Up to the present time these requirements have been more or less neglected, and most manufacturers have been principally employed in producing trucks and tractors that will meet the requirements of cities and operate over comparatively well-made roads.

The first automobiles purchased for use of the army was in 1906, and at the present time there are fifty-

two automobiles of various makes in the military service.

Standard makes of automobiles are purchased from time to time as required, after due advertisement. No specifications have ever been adopted by this department for automobiles.

## AMERICAN CARS IN JAVA

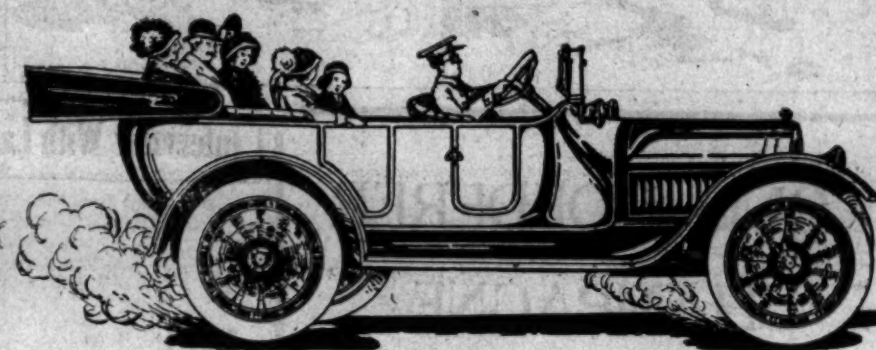
During last year 224 American cars were imported into Java alone, and 36 to other parts of the colony; the Government valuation was given at \$295,200. The total imports of automobiles into Java for last year

were 1,027 cars, valued at \$1,561,040.

The bulk is reported as coming from the Netherlands, with the United States second in supplying the trade. Java has been visited by a number of American automobile dealers the past year, who report good prospects for business in American cars.

## THE EASTERN GARAGE CO.

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## The Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd.

(Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.)

20, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Tel: 2248.

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## ★ The Star Garage Co. ★

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR



## TOURING AMERICA ON 50 CENTS (GOLD) A DAY

Sounds pretty far-fetched, doesn't it? If you stop to figure up it would cost you almost that much to see America in illustrated lectures at fifty cents a "see."

Nevertheless, O. G. Knapp, of Greenville, Pa., saw all the main sights en route from his home to San Francisco at first hand by traveling in his Ford car. He was gone a little over two months, and the total expenses for the car in that time amounted to just \$30.26. That figures out a little less than fifty cents a day.

Mr. Knapp has one of the best records for cross-country touring that has come to light. His car was a Ford, in use since 1911, and run, carefully but steadily, every season. Some long trips were made, but nothing so ambitious as the coast tour. However, up to middle of this trip, there never had been a cent paid out on the car, either for repairs or replacements. A few little tinkering jobs, that became necessary from time to time, were taken care of by Mr. Knapp himself. The car wasn't even overhauled before starting for San Francisco.

Two years of anticipation had preceded this tour, and the time was well filled by developing ingenious devices to add to the comforts en route. The car, as it started out, had one of the most complete touring outfits which has ever called at the Ford plant in Detroit. There was a place for everything and something in every place. Even eggs could be carried over the roughest of mountain roads, and remain intact.

On the left side of the car was a large chest, the full length of the running board and as high as the body, containing clothing, blankets, cushions, and a spare tire.

A cupboard on the right running board contained dishes and cooking utensils, which "nest" and are packed so that there is no rattle. A drawer at the top of this cupboard was built to carry eggs. The door of the cupboard formed a table, seen in one of the pictures.

One cupboard on the back of the car carried other clothing, towels, and some provisions, while a small chest below was built to exactly hold four one-gallon cans. These contained oil, grease and reserve gasoline. Two "blast" stoves relieved the tourist from any dependence on firewood, and provided a much better cooking fire.

For camping out at night, Mr. Knapp had a novel tent, built after his own ideas. It is made of Sea Island cotton, and although it has an area of fifty square yards, the weight, with the sack, is but fifteen and one-half pounds. The tent was designed to fit completely over the car, and this was found to be a great advantage in sand storms on the deserts, or in rains accompanied by wind. The back of the front seat had been cut through, and let down to join with the back seat and make a very comfortable bed for two. Two hammocks slung from the car to the vertical tentpole completed the sleeping arrangements, which proved all that could be desired.

As it left Greenville, the Ford weighed about 2,700 pounds, with its equipment and passengers. In view of this load, and the miserable going that was encountered over much of the journey, the record of the tires is remarkable. Including the present trip, they have made over 6,000 miles, and on the return from Frisco three of them still contained Pennsylvania air, put in before starting from home.

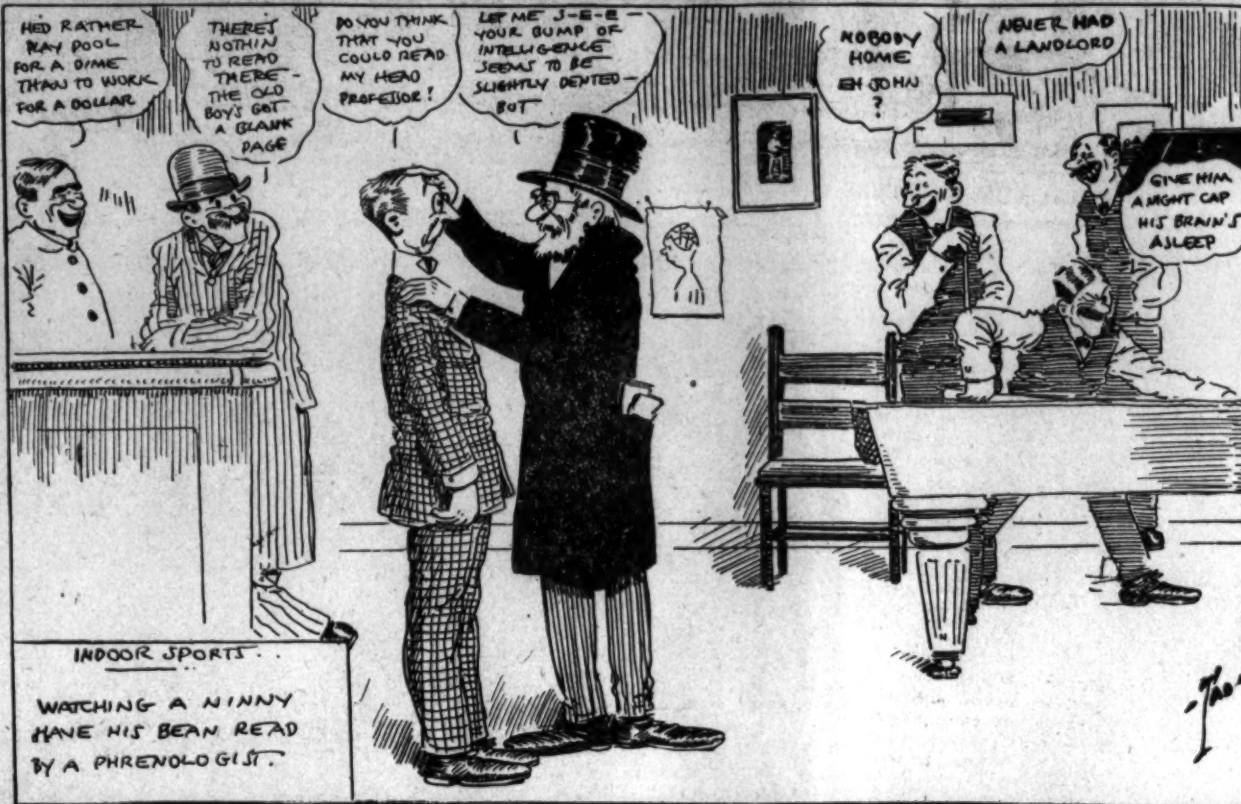
Leaving Greenville on May 24, the party, consisting of Mr. Knapp, his wife and two friends, turned their faces to Detroit. From the latter place the route lay through Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, and Reno. Part of the distance was made on the Lincoln Highway, and part over the Ocean to Ocean Highway, west of Denver. Both routes possessed their faults, owing to the chronic dampness of the weather.

In western Nebraska, the party discovered that ranches were extremely few, but what they lacked in number was made up in size. Sod shacks served as houses in many instances, and the roads were nothing more than rough trails over the prairies. At one point they learned they were driving through a part of the original ranch belonging to Col. Wm. F. Cody, known to millions of admiring countrymen as "Buffalo Bill."

Perhaps the expenses were lowered because it was seldom necessary to pay for having the car washed. Old J. Pluvius was more than accommodating in this respect, giving the Ford a bath almost every night, and most of the days as well.

The party reached Odessa, Nebraska, the day following a cloud-burst, which came as a climax to twenty-one days of continuous rains. As a highway, wet gumbo mud

## INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad

makes excellent paste. Mr. Knapp's party came up with six other cars at Odessa and three of them were Fords. One big car had tried to get away from the rain, and succeeded to the extent that the party had to dig down six inches to get chains under the springs. The mud proved so discouraging that two of the cars and one Ford shipped west from Odessa. The three Fords and one other car continued the amphibious march.

It was while surging along in Nebraska that the party had a timely demonstration of real Ford service.

In negotiating a stretch of new road, a trick which required the skill of a tight rope walker, the leading Ford car, manned by a Bostonian, got all four wheels on the same side of the ridge, and headed for the ditch. It got there, and when the excitement was over, the car rested quietly eight or ten feet below the road. None of the passengers were hurt, but the car sustained minor injuries including a shattered windshield, a bent front axle, and the loss of the radiator petcock.

After carefully checking up the damage, one of the other cars took the owner back to the nearest town, some three miles distant, where he located the Ford agent, and confided his troubles. Meantime, the other members of the party were pushing the Ford down the ditch to a point where the bank was low enough to get the car back into the road. Shortly after this the service man arrived from town with all the necessary parts, and in less than five hours after accident, the party was once more on its way, the Boston car running as well as when new.

From Cheyenne, the four cars were headed south, toward Denver, and some time was spent enjoying the sights in Denver and Colorado Springs. At last, however, a start was made for Salt Lake City, and the car began to climb the long grades over the Rockies.

For sixteen consecutive days, the party drove within sight of snow-capped peaks, and ate dinner on the fourteenth day, within one hundred feet of snow and ice. This occurred on a day in midsummer.

As they climbed higher and higher into the mountains, the altitude began to play tricks on the tourists. It was impossible to boil potatoes or vegetables, as the water boiled at 150 F., and this temperature was not sufficient to cook the food. At an altitude of 10,500 feet, the bulb horn refused to serve any longer on such thin air. But little inconvenience was experienced by the members of the party, due to the change in altitude. The progress was slow enough so that they accustomed themselves to each change, and slight nose-bleeds were the extent of discomfort.

The high road clearance of the Ford showed to advantage as Salt Lake City was neared. The fourth car in the party was of another make, and with a low clearance. The rough going raised havoc with the engine pan and with the crank case, and upon arrival in Salt Lake City, the damage cost the owner \$84 and three days' time. The Fords had no trouble stepping over all sorts of stones and rocky ruts.

Leaving the Mormon capital, the trip across Utah and Nevada was without particular event. It was not until in the mountains of California that they had an experience none cared to repeat. Thanks to a little invention of Mr. Knapp, what

might have been a tragedy remained but an incident of the trip.

One of the pictures shows the rear axle provided with a short stick, shod with a heavy iron point. This stick can be raised or lowered, and is manipulated from the driver's seat.

On one road in the Sierra Nevada mountains, a large car was about 100 feet ahead of Mr. Knapp's Ford. The road was so narrow that the driver could see no earth beside the left fender; a sheer cliff arose on the right. The drop was about 600 feet.

Something went wrong with the car ahead. It stopped, and despite the driver's frantic efforts at the brakes, started slowly backward down the road, straight for the Ford. Mrs. Knapp, sitting in the rear seat, let the iron shod stick drop. A minute later, the heavy car settled back against the Ford. Both cars slid a few inches, while the stick took hold, and stopped. But for the stick, which cost a few cents, Mr. Knapp feels positive that the occupants of both cars must have gone over the cliff. The big car was adjusted and all proceeded on their way.

Nothing was overlooked in "doing" the Fairs. Considerable time was spent, both at San Francisco and San Diego, while Los Angeles held much that was of interest to these visitors.

After touring about the Pacific Coast for some time, Mr. Knapp came to the conclusion that he had encountered enough mud for some time, and shipped the car back as far as Chicago, driving from that point to Detroit.

The greatest thing about the trip was the wonderful benefit to Mrs. Knapp, who left home in very poor health and returned greatly improved by the outing.

At the time the car reached Detroit, the speedometer showed a distance for the trip, of 3,853 miles. Gasoline had cost a total of \$23.26, prices having ranged from ten cents a gallon in Detroit, to forty cents in the Nevada desert. Oil used on the trip cost \$4.60, and the total repairs—covering a period of four and one-half years—amounted to \$2.40. The cost of the car for the journey had been less than a cent per mile, less than one-fourth of a cent for each member of the party.

### Studebaker Official Optimistic Over 1916

All Makers Plan Increases—  
The Auto Becoming  
A Necessity

By L. J. Oliver  
(Vice-President of the Studebaker Corporation)

If the automobile outlook for 1916 may be measured by our situation, this year is going to far outstrip any that have gone before.

When we made plans for 1916 our schedule called for a production of 60,000 cars. Later the number was raised to 75,000. And now we announce an output of 100,000 cars for the year.

This decision to produce 100,000 cars is based on a definite basis of orders of factory extensions and of a greater dealer organization. We are now able to gauge the prospects for the year, so far as sales are concerned, to a degree that was undreamed of in the automobile industry only a few years ago.

Those manufacturers who are able to sense the public demand, and to comprehend what essentials the

public favors most in a motor car are going to find all the business they look for during 1916. The cars that meet the people's wishes will be sold in greater numbers than ever before, simply because more and more motor car buyers are agreeing with each other on those things that are most important to them, when it comes to considering which automobile to buy.

Quality is still the order of the day and this in spite of the fact that the prices of motor cars are much lower than they were a few years

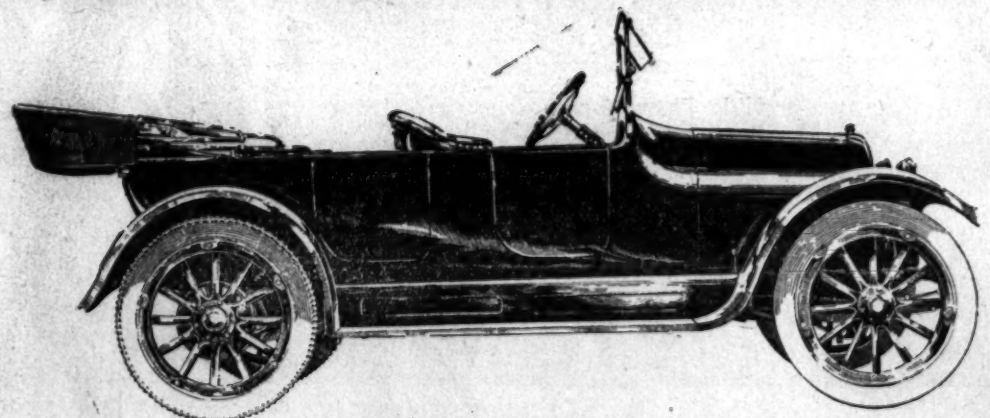
ago. The fact is, it is now possible to give greater value for every dollar spent today than it was two years ago. Better cars are being produced to sell for less money.

Large production, of course, is a requisite for any builder who seeks to give big value at moderate prices. Because of large production we are able to accept a smaller margin per car than other manufacturers.

One interesting tendency which I have noted as well worth mentioning is the fact that sales did not show a let-up, but rather an im-

Model  
75

**Overland**  
Electric Lights  
Electric Starter



## The Ideal Combination Comfort—Convenience—Economy

Everything that goes to make a car up-to-date in design, construction and equipment is found in the new Model 75.

It has virtually all the advantages of the large, expensive cars at a price well within reach of the average pocketbook.

The powerful block motor is of the most approved—most modern—type.

Ignition is by high tension magneto.

There is an electric starting and lighting system of the highly efficient two unit type.

The car is very easy to handle. Electric switches are on the steering column. Anyone can operate the easy working clutch. The steering wheel is large and turns easily. In fact, every detail makes for convenience and ease of control.

Model 75 has the real riding comfort afforded by roomy, comfortable seats, deep upholstery and cantilever rear springs.

Yet the light weight, 2160 pounds, assures unusual economy in maintenance and operation.

No other car of similar price even compares with this new Overland in points that make for complete satisfaction.

Let us prove this to you with a demonstration

### Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor  
Electric Starter—Electric Lights  
High Tension Magneto Ignition  
Electric switches on steering column  
Right hand drive—center levers  
Instrument Board on Cool Dash  
Cantilever Rear Springs  
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats  
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)

Large tires 41" x 4"  
Demountable, detachable rims—  
to one extra  
Rear Axle, floating type  
Large, powerful brakes  
Thermo-Siphon cooling  
Streamline body with concealed door  
hinges  
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type,  
built-in  
Crowned fenders

Lustrous black finish  
Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings  
Electric engine starter and generator,  
with head, rear and dash lamps and  
headlight dimmers, storage battery.  
One man Mohair hood with dust cover;  
magnetic speedometer; electric horn;  
combination rear light and license  
bracket; hinged rag rail; foot rest; tire  
carrier in rear; full set of tools; tire  
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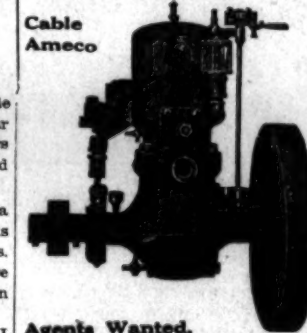
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**The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.**

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.

## American Detroit Marine Motors

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Agents Wanted,

**AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY,**  
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Motors for Work and  
Pleasure.

Boats 2 to 30 H.P. Will  
burn Gasoline, Kerosene  
or other oils.

Send for Catalogue and  
Big Discount to Agents.



# The Little Girl Who Always Had Her Own Way

"SPARE the rod and spoil the child" is a Solomonic injunction long held in reverence. There is also an old rhyme that used to be taught little girls to drive home the lesson of obedience. It runs:

Mary was a little angel,  
Always did what she was told,  
Never disobeyed dear mamma,  
Never made dear papa scold;  
Little Mary, when she grew up,  
Always had the best to eat,  
Just because she was obedient  
And never cried or stamped  
her feet.

But little Jane wasn't like little Mary.  
Oh, dear, no. Hear about little Jane.  
Little Jane was very wilful,  
Always wanted her own way,  
Caused her parents heavy  
sorrow

Just because she'd NOT obey;  
Scribbled and wept and tore her  
hair,  
Shook her fists and stamped  
the ceiling;  
When she grew ill her parents  
saw  
Her pass away with no sad  
feeling.

Unmindful of these warnings Mr. Oscar Sanger, the famous musician, and his equally distinguished wife, decided when they had a little daughter come to them always to let her have her own way.

At the time of the decision little Miss Khyva—that is her name—having nothing but the simplest wishes, couldn't be harmed by it.

"She must be natural," they said. "To try to turn her from her own tastes and

"Mary  
Was a  
Little  
Angel,  
Always  
Did What  
She Was  
Told."



Little Khyva Sanger  
When She First Be-  
gan to Understand  
What Always Having  
Her Own Way Means.

Inclinations would be to warp her disposition and stunt her will.

"But suppose she wants things that are bad for her?" the objection was urged.

"If she's intelligent she won't want it a second time. If she has character she won't want these things that are bad for her. The three things that make character are: self-reliance, self-control, and self-respect. If she has these, she will be able to resist temptation and will be able to do what is right."

Such was their theory, and under it little Khyva grew and flourished for five years. Then came the first unforeseen fruit of it.

Small Khyva, having a great love for animals, decided at the age of five to be a vegetarian.

"If meat comes from the big-eyed cows and the woolly sheep and the poor little wabbling calves and the white pigs with



At Nine Years Khyva Decided to Wear boys' Clothes, and Wore Them for Two Years! This Is One of Her Outfits.

the pink lining of their hair—and Nurse says it does—I won't eat any meat," was her fiat.

"But listen to me, little daughter," The musician drew her upon his knee.

party save Khyva, bathroom. She was nine when she determined that she would wear boys' clothes.

"But what will become of mother's

## How a Curious Experiment in Child Raising That Defies the "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child" Proverb Actually Has Worked Out

"Eating meat will make little girls strong, and we want our little girl to be strong, so that she will grow up to be a fine woman."

He was amazed at the strength in the large blue eyes turned upon him.

"Papa, if you try to make me eat meat I will throw myself out of the upstairs window," said Miss Khyva.

So she was permitted to become a vegetarian, which has remained. She has grown into a very tall and beautiful girl, in no wise stunted in growth by the lack of carnivorous food.

At eight she became deeply attached to a white bantam rooster, which she called Dick. The thought possessed her that Dick was drooping a little in the early summer and required sea air.

When her parents started on a cruise of the New England Coast Khyva accompanied them.

And Dick accompanied Khyva, greatly to the annoyance of everyone of the for Dick lived in the

little girl?" mourned Mrs. Sanger.

"I'll be your little girl just the same. Only I will be more comfortable and I will be healthier and grow faster," insisted the little girl, who had her own way. So, for two years, as long as she would let it so, she was in attire a boy. Walking, driving, riding, dancing, everywhere save at home she wore the costume she would have worn had she been her own brother.

When she was eleven she went to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and asked to be allowed to ride in the stage coach during the Indian attack.

"Wasn't Mamma's own little daughter afraid of the bad Indians?" Mrs. Sanger anxiously asked after she had done so. "Don't talk baby talk, Mamma dear," the youthful prodigy replied. "It will arrest my mental growth. No, I wasn't at all afraid. I was only worried about whether I should sit upright and show I was not afraid or faint. I wonder what ladies did out West when the stage coach was attacked by Indians?"

The love of adventure was strong in her. At eleven she made a tour of the chateau towns in France alone save with a girl a few years older.

They travelled unmolested for five days except on the evening of the last day of their journey when they were pursued for an hour by gipsies. Because the weather was hot they elected to travel at night.

Khyva Sanger asked her mother afterward. This was almost too much. "Ah, well, her will is growing stronger," they consoled each other.

At twelve she purloined fruit and flowers from a New Jersey farmer and only escaped arrest because the farmer's

Miss Khyva Sanger After Sixteen Years of Always Having Her Own Way, Posing as "Juliet."

neighbor recognized the little marauder as "Professor Sanger's girl," whom "they are bringing up in the new-fangled way of letting her have everything she wants. They think to cross her is to spoil her. None of the old rod business in her training."

"But she got right out of her pony cart and stole a bunch of red hollyhocks and a basket of apples right under my nose."

"But it ain't stealin' if it's done right under your nose," remonstrated the neighbor. "It's just takin' what you want. She thinks what grows from the ground is free to all like air and sunshine."

The farmer twisted a straw between his teeth. "I don't see no difference between stealin' and taking what ain't yours," he sulked.

"You ain't been brought up the way the Professor is bringin' his girl."

"I'm glad I wasn't. I might be in jail," said the farmer.

There were many to predict that the little girl who always had her own way would reach the equivalent of jail. But Khyva went serenely on her way, smiling, affectionate, teachable, but displaying marvellous determination.

At eighteen she is healthy, happy, beautiful, brimming with artistic aspirations. Though she was allowed free rein, she never ran amuck. Though she was allowed all the candy she wanted, she wasn't fat. She has never been ill.

"My father and mother always talked things over with me as though I was of their age," she said. "I am glad, for if they had scolded or whipped me it would have turned my nature sour. That is what it does for all children."

Now she wants to be an actress, and it is quite likely that she will be allowed to adopt the stage. Certainly she will be if the rule on which she has been brought up remains unbroken.



"Little Jane Was Very Wilful, Always Wanted Her Own Way."

## How Anybody Can Win Fame and Fortune by Inventing Things the World Needs

"BETTER close up the Patent Office—there's nothing more to invent." This was the suggestion made by a Washington official after the United States Government had been issuing patents only a few years. Ridiculous as it sounds to-day, his advice was regarded by many people at the time as exceedingly sensible.

What the feelings of this man would be if he could come back to earth and resume his old place in the Patent Office is difficult to imagine. Since he confidently predicted that there was "nothing more to invent" and advised the closing of the Patent Office as a useless expense, the United States has issued patents on more than a million inventions. Merely to read a brief description of each of these inventions would take weeks. To make even a superficial study of all those which are proving of practical value to mankind would require two or three lifetimes of strenuous effort.

Yet, despite this intensive cultivation of the field of invention, its surface has been scratched but little more perceptibly than it had been seventy-odd years ago when the short-sighted Washington official made his ridiculous suggestion. Each new invention seems to create a need for others. There are countless things which the world would like to have invented and for which it stands ready to pay liberally in fame and fortune.

We are apt to forget what splendid rewards await the successful inventor for a number of reasons. One is that our humorists are so fond of portraying the inventor as a visionary dreamer who is never able to turn his ideas into cash. Another is that so many inventors who are reaping fortunes from their patents are unknown to the general public.

Speak of inventors and the average person will call to mind only such exceptional men as Bell, Edison and Marconi. There are, however, thousands of other men living to-day who have gained great wealth from their conception of ideas which lighten the world's labors and add to its happiness. Many of the things we use every day and would hardly know how to get along without are things which have brought fortunes to the men who thought of them.

Take the lead pencil you are using. It cost only a penny, but it is conveniently equipped with a bit of erasive rubber in one end. It was a Philadelphia man who thought it would be a good idea to supply pencils with rubbers and devised a means of doing it. Before his patent expired it yielded him more than \$100,000.

A Washington man invented a little lock to hold fence wires together. It was only a small thing, but it had two big advantages—it was cheap, and with it a boy could build a good wire fence as quickly as a man. With a very small investment his patented idea netted him in a single year \$20,000.

Many persons remember the old style soda water bottle with the stopper which had to be pushed into the bottle to open it. A Baltimore man conceived the idea of replacing this cumbersome arrangement with the convenient and much less expensive little tin cap such as now so widely used. Although he used up more than ten years of the life of the patent in getting capital interested in his invention, he made a fortune in the remaining seven years.

It seems as if anyone might have thought of making cans with strips of soft tin which would hold the cover in place and which could be easily torn off when the can's contents were wanted. It was, however, a long time before such an idea

occurred to anybody, and the lucky individual on whom it finally dawned has made two or three fortunes.

A successful invention does not necessarily have to be a useful article. Some of the greatest money-makers of recent years have been games and puzzles. "Pigs in Clover," the "Fifteen Puzzle" and the "Perris Wheel" are three of many things of this description that made fortunes for their inventors before their popularity died out.

Interesting puzzles are often the result of accidents. The famous "Whitechapel" puzzle was due to a painter's idle handling of two paint-bucket hooks while waiting for a sudden shower to pass over.

All at once he found that he had fastened the hooks together in such a way that it seemed impossible to separate them. It took considerable thought to get them apart, and then he realized that he had stumbled upon an interesting puzzle. He made \$15,000 from his chance discovery.

In proportion to the amount of time and effort involved there is, they say, more money to be made from some ingenious little article that will be in great demand at five and ten cents each than in some epoch-making invention like the telephone or the phonograph. Such things as the latter, of course, give the opportunity for innumerable new inventions which extend the usefulness of the original idea.

If you have inventive ability you do not have to look far for a favorable opportunity for exercising it. Here are just a few inventions which the world really needs and for which it will be willing to pay some man or woman well:

As inexpensive attachment that will permit of cooking over an ordinary gas jet.

A cheap machine for washing dishes.

An automatic furnace regulator, which will turn on the draft at a certain hour without attention.

Any improvement in cooking utensils which will make them cheaper or better.

A cheap water filter—one that may be permanently attached to the faucet or kept in a handy place for use.

A foot rest for radiators which will support the feet in a comfortable position without burning the shoes.

A machine which will polish the finger nails without the necessity of endless buffing by hand.

A good and efficient fire escape which could be carried in a suit case.

Means for automatically closing windows so that one need not get up on cold mornings for this purpose.

A shelf which may be quickly attached to a ladder to support a bucket, brush, etc.

A really satisfactory device for turning music on a piano or music stand so that the operator will not have to stop playing.

Some means for cleaning cuspidors without touching them with the hands.

Novelties in devices for exercising the muscles.

A curling iron which will automatically heat itself.

A match box which will deliver one match at a time—and do it every time.

Some adjustable device for fastening packages to take the place of rubber bands.

A device for pressing men's clothes which can be carried about by the user and in which the clothes will be pressed in a presentable manner.





# SPORTING NEWS SECTION

## THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1916

### RECS. AGAIN ARE POLICE VICTIMS

Champions Put Out Of The Running For The Dewar Shield

ST. XAVIER'S EASY WINNERS

And Public School Old Boys Defeat Football Club Eleven

The Recs. again on the Dewar Shield for this season were frustrated by the Police yesterday afternoon on the S.F.C. ground where the latter side achieved a notable triumph by two clear goals. The most ardent supporter of the champions cannot deny the superiority of their opponents of yesterday and as this is the second occasion of success over their more famous rivals they are deserving of much credit.

Both sides have suffered through the departure of valuable players and in fairness it must be said the Recs. have been handicapped to a greater extent. As a result of the game yesterday the League Shield seeks a new destination and the severance of such a delightful length of ownership comes as a strange experience for the "Blue and White."

There remains the last league fixture between the S.F.C. and the Police and as the former hold an advantage at present by one point the Police have to register a clear win in order to gain the Shield which they have hitherto never held.

Reverting to the game yesterday the Recs. included P. Isherwood a newcomer who showed a clever conception of the game while the Police were strengthened by the return of York and Lawson. This slight drizzle of rain before the commencement promised a wet afternoon for dark clouds hung over the ground and this coupled with a boisterous cold wind made the conditions anything but inviting. Perhaps this accounted for the fact of the referee Mr. Bisset not putting in an appearance and it was also noticeable that Ollerdsen had failed to turn out. Happily a referee was found in the person of Mr. W. C. O. Clifford. Ollerdsen entered the ground six minutes late and the drizzle of rain ceased immediately after the kick off. The spin of the coin favored Quayle who did not hesitate to give his side the advantage of the stiff breeze and with this at their backs the Police made tracks for their opponents' goal. Twice in succession Wade was forced to leave his charge to clear which he accomplished with no end of risk; from a neat pass by Doyle, York shot inches wide. Seldom did the Recs. have an opportunity for testing Macmillan for Hamilton's paid careful attention to the wiles of Dawe and Wilson, and Quayle's bulky form proved a veritable barrier to the efforts of Brandt.

On the other hand chief danger came from the Police left wing where Doyle was conspicuous with some clever work and York in the center had a ready mind for the many excellent centers which came across from that wing. Once York came within an ace of scoring but Ollerdsen saved at the expense of a corner which was easily cleared. Soon afterwards Robertson, who seemed to revel in hard work, essayed a long drive which crashed against the cross-bar and rebounded into play where Hodgson cleared. Corners were frequent and the ball was constantly in touch.

The wind was undoubtedly a great factor in the play and profiting by this the Police maintained a regular bombardment of the Recs. goal. Watson missed a glorious opportunity when Bisset failed to clear and Robertson had the misfortune to see another excellent drive grass the upright and roll into safety. A breakaway by Katz on the extreme right gave a welcome respite to the Recs. defense and Wilson essayed Macmillan to handle the ball for the second time. The ball, however, was soon again in the Recs. territory and Doyle's handy work resulted in York obtaining possession and deftly rounding two defenders he shot low and true for goal. Wade got to it but failed to stay its progress and thus the Police established the lead.

### Mr. E.S. Benbow Rowe On Mameluke Wins Exciting Paper Hunt

By Johnnie Walker

A procession of motors and more than the usual number of men hacking out along the Brennan Road betokened a start at Long Village for the Paper Hunt Club's meet, yesterday. The weather was dull, with a bitter east wind and lashings of rain every now and then, which promised a heavy hunt, although the dryness of the country could stand another inch or two of rain before becoming really heavy.

Despite the elements—and perhaps to spite them—a remarkably hilarious field turned out, about sixty all told, which was quite one of the biggest meets of the season. They were sent away prompt to time, with instructions to follow red and white paper.

The hunt made an extremely pretty picture—pink coats, black coats and white ponies standing out in beautiful contrast against the dark background and foliage along the side of the line. A huge crowd—in fact, all the population of Long Village—was out at the start, but, barring a couple of spills on the first line, they were balked of their laughter.

Nevertheless, the onlookers seemed to find plenty to arouse their merriment. Over the platform at the end of the line and then away left, taking two or three small jumps, through the Molekian wade to a good line of jumps on No. 2 Joushouse Tree Creek.

Heavyweight Shows the Way

There was quite an amount of refusing, for no apparent reason, on this line, but a valiant heavyweight gave the field a good lead and this section of the ground was safely covered. Turning right, round the end of the lagoon north of No. 1 bridge, the trail lay through the village and the diagonal wade on to the high ground on the other side, which run, as a rule, culminates at No. 3 bridge, but, having a wary old fox laying the paper, he avoided the bridge and laid the scent through a very deep wade, the landing of which was rather aggravated by stones.

After this, carrying straight on, a goodly line of jumps was negotiated and then, swinging right, by Sparke's Spit to Pearce's Elbow and so on along the usual route to the Prawn Shop. A long, nice wade was laid at this spot and part of the hunt carried right along the Blasted Tree line on what turned out to be a very long check, which three fifteen riders clean out of the hunt.

This same original fox, seeing that it was a very high tide, with the water held up by the east wind, had mercy on the seats of the hunt and, instead of laying the glory hole, ran the trail through a very nice wade in the village, the first time this wade has been laid. Then followed that fine line of jumps known as Pearson's Lane, swinging left round the lagoon and on to the distressing, powdery high land on the banks of Soochow Creek, which has also not been laid since Mr. Massey won his hunt about a couple of years ago.

The leaders here saw in the distance a great blue gesticulating army and gathered from this ominous sign that something very special lay before them. Sure enough, they promptly came upon Rubicon Creek, where it flows into the Soochow Creek—deep and very wet.

An Aquatic Interlude

There was a fine aquatic display, with lots of swimming, high diving, trick diving and plenty of complete immersions and China for once got its own back on the foreign devil. That portion of the hunt that was not drowned carried on, with a very slight check, across the Rubicon road on to the Barrier Creek line, the only obvious way.

The two H.T.s. led down this line, which provides very good jumping, galloping along over the very awkward rut and furrow lying between the end of Barrier Creek and the top of Beeline, on the last jump of which the flags were put up. It was a straggling, tired and laboring field which struggled down this line, the last jump, as usual, affording a good

### Unscrambling The News

THE SPRING FESTIVAL WAS CELEBRATED

THE BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT FINISHED AT LAST

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

THERE WAS ANOTHER AMERICAN BALL

CONSUL GENERAL SAMMONS GOT BACK

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### My War Time Trip to London Town No. 1—'Lights Out'

By Domino

UP with the lights and down with the Zeppelins was the election cry of Mr. Pemberton Billing, the famous aviator who resigned his commission in the Flying Corps in order to contest the Mile End election. The young flyer, who has constructed a heavy type plane that will measure terms on an equal footing with any Zep, proved very popular both with his charm and his cry.

The one thing above all others that makes you feel that you are living in war time is the want of light in the London streets. Every lamp has been painted black with just a small blob at the lower part to throw a gleam down to the pavement.

If you travel in trains all blinds have to be lowered at sundown and to make doubly sure that no glare shall attract the German "butterfly" the light that the companies provide don't give the tired city man a chance of reading the home edition of the Evening News or the £36 Star as he goes home. Here and there in the gloomy carriage an electric torch light up the latest telegrams. (If you walk up Ludgate Hill, every penny toy seller will proffer one of these useful illuminators, and business is brisk.)

Accidents at night time are naturally numerous. Absent-minded travellers may often be seen opening the train door onto the line instead of the one that lands you on the platform. The extra drop gives you a nasty jar and frequently a twisted ankle. It's then that you murmur in a heartfelt manner, "Up with the lights and down with the Zeps."

BUT if we on terra firma are vigorously asking for light the heavens cannot complain. On various open spaces in town and the suburbs, super-searchlights have been established, and between 5 and 6 every evening you may see them being put through their dress rehearsal. Broad beams of light go scanning the skies and revealing the presence of any wanderer that might fancy a trip round the moon. Should the wanderer be a Zep, the anti-aircraft machines begin to talk—and talk too rapidly to be pleasant for the sailor. By the way I wonder why they gave the watchful anti-aircraft operator such an ugly uniform? He is generally mistaken for a tram conductor—and he doesn't like it.

That again reminds me that the famous H. A. C. are suggesting changing their initials. In one of the recent recruiting efforts the fine company were swinging along Oxford Street when a dear old lady in the crowd cried out: "Oh, look! Here come the Home and Colonial!" The khaki lads didn't join in the audible smile that followed.

ONE evening the papers warned all and sundry that one of our own ships would do a little aerial hunting in order to give the searchlights a chance of finding her. Soon after 9 o'clock the heavens were lighted up in segments and within two minutes a couple of beams had exposed the inflated sausage and followed it round. It was a great sight.

THE North Sea on Christmas Day was in a particularly cheerful mood. It bobbed about to such an extent that the small craft which threaded its way between Bergen and Newcastle found it impossible to maintain anything like an equilibrium. The passengers to a man refused blankly to partake of the Annual Pudding and were fairly unanimous in calling the elements the "German Ocean."

Newcastle was reached just before noon and a rush was made by our own particular little party to the restaurant. Cuts for something cheerful surrounded, but they were greeted with a firm refusal. "Very sorry, gentlemen," said the trim little maid, "but we don't serve drinks till 12 o'clock." We waited and were rewarded.

Then the Carnegie of the party said "This round is on me." "Sorry, Sir," said the same little maid, "You must all pay for yourselves."

In a quarter of an hour we had tried to wriggle through two laws which are now being calmly accepted by the populace.

"NO Treating" has had good effects but really great advantages have accrued from the new laws dealing with public houses and other places purveying the cups that cheer. If you are in a munition center—and nearly every place is one now—you can only quench your thirst between the hours of noon and 2.30 p.m. and from 2.30 to 3.30 in the evening. Everyone grumbled about the restrictions but everyone puts up with them with a good grace.

If you want to stock your humble cellar with a 'Medoc' or a 'White Horse' get it before mid-day on Friday. After that time the coyest smiles and bonniest words won't make the seller hand over the goods. You have to wait till Monday when the sun is high in the sky. The penalty accompanying the breaking of this law is six months free board and lodging for one party and a money compensation for the other.

"But things like that you know must be with every famous victory"—so we are all cheerful. (The next article in this series, devoted to London Theatres in War Time, will appear in The China Press of Tuesday.)

### By Tisdale

THE SPRING FESTIVAL WAS CELEBRATED

THE BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT FINISHED AT LAST

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

THERE WAS ANOTHER AMERICAN BALL

CONSUL GENERAL SAMMONS GOT BACK

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### PORTER CAPTURES BILLIARD LAURELS

Defeats Captain Barrett For Championship By Score Of 1,000 to 734

MANY LADIES SEE GAME

Loser Scores Highest Break, 56; Winner Particularly Strong In Potting

It took Mr. C. W. Porter exactly two hours after dinner last night to score the 500 necessary to pocket the Billiard championship. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, the runner up, gathered just over 400 in the same time.

The afternoon session proved tremendously interesting. Porter played with a confidence which demanded success. On four occasions he made breaks of over 40. His opponent made the high break of the afternoon with a well played 56.

In the evening with the scores reading Porter 500, Barrett 225, the former carried on an unfinished break of 5, but after adding two he broke down on a simple shot. The first break of note came from Porter's cue. With some nice in-off strokes and a couple of cannons he scored 35. Barrett at once answered with a 28 which called for an immediate reply of 25. This proved the best part of the game.

The play that followed was steady with flashes of brilliancy from both players. Barrett delighted the large audience which included many ladies with a beautifully played 50. When in the thirties he lost the white but some strong in-off-red shots brought the run to the half century.

Porter was particularly strong in potting and confident with all his shots. He has a delightful touch and a wonderful idea of side. Barrett found the balls running unsteady for him but he put up a big fight against his doughty opponent. Final score: Porter 1000; Barrett 734.

The chief breaks of the evening were: Porter 25, 25, 38, 23, 31, 24, 24, 21. Barrett 28, 45, 37, 50, 23, 22, 21.

### Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop orders for the week ending, February 26th.

Tuesday 22nd.—Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters, 5.15 p.m. Lecture on 1st Aid Badge, 6 p.m. Patrol Leaders Instruction Class, 6.45 p.m.

Thursday 24th.—Band practice, 6.30 p.m.

Saturday 26th.—Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m. Fieldwork.

Orderly officer for the week, A. S. M. Macdonald.

Orderly Patrols for the week, "Swift" and "Curlew."

### SECTION ORDERS

Cathedral School.—Thursday 24th. Parade at School, 5.30 p.m.

Public School.—Wednesday 23rd. Parade at Headquarters, 7.30 a.m.

Thursday 24th. Parade at Headquarters, 4 p.m.



## HOW THE CHINESE FOOTBALLERS LOST

### Brilliant Players Couldn't Overcome Lack of Team Training at Manila

Lack of team training, the long ocean trip and the hot Manila climate—these three things, ably abetted by the teams against which they played, caused the downfall of the All-Star Chinese football team that went to Manila to play during the recent carnival. The team returned Friday on the Tenyo Maru.

The games played in Manila were with the Auroras and the Bohemians—both good strong teams. The first was lost by 4 to 0 and the second by 3 to 0.

Dr. Morrison, physical instructor at Nanyang College, accompanied the team. Individually the team was composed of stars—but the men had not played together enough. The team was made up of the following: Fan, Nanyang, goal; Ting, Nanyang, left full back; Cym, Nanking University, right full back; Capt. Yuen, St. John's, center half; Mok, Nanyang, right half; Liang, Nanyang, left half; Sin, St. John's, center forward; Ho, Nanyang, inside left; Li, Nanyang, outside left; U, St. John's, inside right; Chong, Soochow University, outside right; Siang, Nanyang, reserve.

The team made an excellent impression at Manila. The Manila Times said:

"The visitors put up a good snappy game and it was evident from the brilliant individual playing that with a little practice they would give any of the local teams a run for its money."

The first game was played on February 9, and the second on the day following. Large crowds witnessed both. One of the papers said in describing the game with the Auroras:

The locals put up the best game of their career, with forwards Altonaga and San Gil making a sterling showing every time they got the round thing under control, this Aurora pair working in harmony during the game and being the ones who scored a point each for their team in the first half of the fray.

Time and again the Nanyang defense failed to cope successfully with Altonaga's tricky dribbles and San Gil's fast passes. Ten minutes after the first half had started, a series of tricky passing between Altonaga, San Gil, and Genato culminated in San Gil's terrific shot into the Nanyang door for the first count.

Barely five minutes had elapsed when the Aurora line of forwards worked out another trick, this time Altonaga ending the attack with an accurate shot into the visitors' goal, making the second point.

The Chinese were still fresh in the second half, but even they were unable to accomplish much towards sending the ball between their opponents' posts, while the Auroras were able to add another count to their collection shortly after play was resumed in the second half. Conde alone carried the ball to a distance of 15 feet from the Nanyang goal, shooting it across with the speed of a bullet, although Goal Keeper Pan tried hard to stop the ball.

Center forward Lin played a good game for the Nanyangs and everybody on his team showed the many fans present that with a little more practice they'll improve their game. This afternoon at 4.30 sharp the Nanyangs tackle the champion Bohemians at the Carnival Ball Park and unless the visitors play a better game than yesterday they'll be given a worse licking by our Bohemians.

The second game was the same story:

With their defeat at the hands of the crack Bohemian players, the invading soccer football players from China are eliminated from the Carnival Open Football Championship. Individually, the Bohemians played a capital game, but it was their teamwork which more than all gave them the victory. The Manila youngsters won the game by 4 to 0.

## Recs. Again Are Police Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

after twenty minutes which they held to the interval.

The second half saw the Recs on the offensive for they now had the assistance of the wind. The Police however were determined to play safe and whether it was intentional or not the ball was conspicuously tough, and goal kicks were too numerous to mention. The bustling methods of the Police continually harassed their opponents who kicked in all directions save goalwards. Macmillan saved finely from one great shot from Isherwood and his clearance was a timely one. Doyle on the Police left was again conspicuous with some clever individual work and sliding the attentions of both Isherwood and Ollerdesen centred to the feet of Newman who standing unmarked easily beat Katz who had replaced Wade in goal. With this lead the Police were

evidently satisfied to hang on and with Yorks and Newman rendering timely assistance to the defense the Recs were unable to beat Macmillan. Mention, however, should be made of another excellent drive by Isherwood which the goalie finely negated and Wilson's unsuccessful attempt to score through the medium of a penalty given against Adams for tripping Leona. The shot struck the upright and rolled behind the line on the other side of the goal. At the other end Watson seemed to have the goal at his mercy but shot poorly and Katz easily cleared. The whistle brought relief to the Police defenders who were indeed sorely tried.

Macmillan was a capable custodian and Quayle and Hamilton were at their best. Robertson was the finest half on the field; he was always in the thick of the fray and seemed absolutely tireless.

Adams and Dixon were quite useful and the forwards had a much better blending than their opponents. Yorks was the pick and Doyle's work was responsible for both the goals. The Recs were well served by Ollerdesen, Biggs and Isherwood in defence, Wigton having a gruelling time, and forward Brandt strove to remedy the defects of his colleagues who were much below par.

St. Xavier's v. Hanbury School. This Second League match was played at Hongkong and was the final fixture of the French School. They won very comfortably and by so doing they become winners of the competition for this season, with the splendid record of having gained every possible point.

St. Xavier's started with the assistance of a strong wind and were soon round their opponents' goal after about five minutes' play the referee surprised everyone by awarding a penalty to St. Xavier's. This was a most remarkable decision as neither the teams nor the two players involved could find any reason for it. Luckily nothing came of it, as Ello's shot was easily cleared by Quincey, the Hanbury goalie.

Following on this incident the Hanbury forwards put in a lot of clever work and a number of hard drives from Gutteries only missed by inches. The Hanbury forwards then took a turn and afterwards also continued Hayward with the goal at his mercy shot wide. Throughout almost all the first half there was very little in it, the French School having the wind had a little advantage, but the sound defence on each side negated all forward movements.

In the last five minutes however St. Xavier's put on two goals and altered the whole aspect of the game. Norrie broke through the Hanbury backs and gave the goalie no chance with a fast slay-cutter. Agular, having been shown the way, followed suit and half-time arrived with St. Xavier's leading by two goals.

Not One Dangerous Shot

With the wind, it was thought that Hanbury would make a much better show, but though their forwards had a good deal of the play they never put in one dangerous shot; Hayward was the only useful member of the line, but it required five good forwards to pass St. Xavier's defence. Gifford was the only other Hanbury forward who attracted attention; doing so, by his ineffectual attempts at "strafing" the French School players who were miles bigger than him and who hardly seemed to notice his strenuous efforts.

St. Xavier's forwards however played a much more effective game against the wind than they did with it. Their passing was clever and their shooting excellent. Early on in the second half, Xavier's outside-left went away with a pass from Agular, and worked his way into goal; he stumbled when close in and fell full length. Whether he kicked the ball with his nose or his foot, he alone knows, but from his position on the ground he put in a shot which scored.

The next goal was almost as remarkable as this one. Gifford got away and put in a fast high shot; Quincey jumped and missed it, and then turned to go back into goal; the ball struck the crossbar and rebounding hit the goalie in the face, temporarily laying him out and bounced off him into goal. Gifford, the St. Xavier right winger, had been playing a splendid game throughout, but was now the only forward who had not scored; he put in a number of rattling shots and was eventually rewarded with the last goal of the match. St. Xavier's thus running out winners of the match and champions of the Second League.

Result: St. Xavier ..... 5 Hanbury School ..... 0 As is usual between these schools the game was strenuously contested, plenty of hard knocks being exchanged in a healthy sporting way. The French School fully deserved their victory and are to be congratulated on such a successful season. They have a fine team with safe backs, hardworking halves and clever forwards. The Hanburians had an off day and Turner, Wittsack and Hayward were the only ones who played at all up to form.

Public School 8; Football Club 1

The above match took place at the Widows' Monument yesterday, and the Old Boys ran out easy victors by the above score. The Club scored first through a fine shot by Gabbett, which Remedios fumbled. Play was then mostly confined to the club's ground, and the Club's goalie, Venturini, cleared very nicely several shots, but Drake soon put things even for the Old Boys, and receiving a pass from Madar, he dribbled several players, and shot, the ball going in the net. Half time arrived with both teams one all.

In the second half, with the wind in their favor, and fortunately also with the stopping of half, the Old Boys walked away with seven more goals. Five minutes had not elapsed before Drake had put two more goals through the net, very ably helped by Cooke. Then F. Madar taking advantage of the wind, shot from a good distance, and the ball went in. Drake soon followed and did all the scoring by himself, by adding on 4 more goals. There is no gainsaying that Public School but for bad shooting, could have notched at least 15 goals.

Hansen and Smith played a hard game for the School, and the halves were in good form. Drake was responsible for 7 goals; a record for the 2nd League, and the shots that he sent in didn't give the goalie a chance to save them. Cooke was also well to the fore, though weak in shooting. For the Club, Graham, Hertzel and Venturini are worthy of mention.

## The Shanghai Chit Coolies' Social And Debating Club Meets

By Diogo

I wonder how many of the foreigners of great repute in this city have ever suspected within the last few weeks that while they were conducting their business and themselves with their usual superior nonchalance, they were undergoing a most careful and critical scrutiny by those whom they are content to regard as their intellectual inferiors, and that their various virtues and vices were being made the subject of much discourse among the despised and rejected, but erudite chit coolies of Shanghai.

It was only the other day, quite by accident that I learned of the existence of a most remarkable institution which goes by the unambitious name of 'The Shanghai Chit Coolies' Social and Debating Club.' There is no specially constructed and noble building to mark their meeting place, no stucco line of motor cars awaits them at the door, but every other Wednesday morning in the cooler waiting room attached to the office of a well-known shipping establishment, they gather together, not to smoke and drink or play billiards or even "push pen" (though Bentham's alleged it was as good as poetry), but to talk with one another on the things that matter.

Last Wednesday I had occasion to send a Chit to the aforementioned office in order to arrange a game of golf with one of the powers there. But the coolie did not return. Eventually one of the boys, sent out on search, discovered him comfortably ensconced on an empty old drum amidst a vast throng of his fraternity, an unobtrusive but most attentive listener to the various speeches that were being delivered. And now I take the liberty of passing on to you the account which my boy gave of the proceedings, with this reservation however, that my report must indeed be feeble and unworthy.

On Wednesday last the fortnightly meeting of the Chit Coolies' Debating Club was held at the usual hour in the Chambers of Brandy and Soda. There was a goodly attendance and the minutes of the previous meeting were hurriedly read and adopted in order that the business of the day might be completed before the anger of any irate foreigner awaiting an answer to his suit was provoked. Several short speeches were to be delivered on "Funny foreigners I have chitied" and old Mr. Encoe Wye, through whose hands within the last ten years a vast amount of correspondence has passed, read a paper which was rather general in its purport.

He compared the hard drinker with the total abstainer, and he said that though very partial to a glass himself his preference was all for the total abstainer; for this reason, that whereas the hard drinker fluctuated in his moods, was in the best of tempers on the afternoon before his symposium, and on the morning afterwards he was a raging lion, so that on the way to his office one was in a great state of insecurity and anxiety as to how one would be received, the total abstainer on the other hand could always be depended upon to be as horrible and nasty as possible. He had heard many foreigners speak of men who could take a drink or leave it alone, but he had never met any in all his experience.

In Shanghai a man was either a bad tippler and occasionally a good tippler or a hot tempered old miser.

It was a case of bad liver, good giver, or bad giver, good liver.

Mr. L. I. Ar then related several amusing experiences which he had had. In his early days he had seen two young men who were evidently very friendly pass one another on the Bund, and they had given much amusement to one another and to the passers by, by applying their thumbs to their noses and spreading out their fingers. Two or three days afterwards when after a journey from Frenchtown to Yangtszepoo to deliver a chit the gentleman in Yangtszepoo had been so amiable as to say "Thank you," in gracious acknowledgment, he had copied that method of salute with unfortunate results. He could never feel the force of his own simple action, but he certainly felt the force of the other gentleman's action. He told also how for 12 years he had steady employment in delivering chits to and from a gentleman and his wife. The wife was a typist in an office and the gentleman was on the night staff in a printing office. It was most amusing, he said, when one day the lady got a holiday, went home and found a strange man in the house. And the gentleman would not believe it was his wife, either.

It would be unfair to mention by name the respective persons who were criticized severely, but at least it is safe to say that the No. 1 in every place in town was metaphorically torn to pieces and the general consensus of opinion was that every foreigner after he got past the griffin stage, when he was so anxious for a letter that even a bill was acceptable, was a rude, impolite, ungrateful, supercilious, self-satisfied barbarian.

The dark picture was, however, relieved when a young coolie arose to make a few remarks in commendation of one of the old talpans who had been roughly handled. "It was not always right," he said, "to judge a man by appearances. Old Mr. Soordook had been unfairly treated; there was a better side to his nature. Last Monday morning he had been to work very early and though sending a private letter to a young lady in an office across the way, had, through mere habit, ordered the letter to be copied, and so it could be quoted. Thus it ran:

This is a note from a heart that is sour, And a head that is old and grey, From a mind that has wrestled for more than an hour For something that's kindly to say. But it sends its message just over the street. 'Tis the day of St. Valentine, To a maid, whose face and whose self are sweet, And who minds me of one that was mine.

## MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL

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## Baptist College Gets \$10,000 Gold as Gift For New Gymnasium

The spring term of the Shanghai Baptist College opened Thursday, February 17 with its full quota of 24 instructors. For the first time in the history of the college a number of elective courses are being offered.

The news have just been received that Col. E. H. Haskell of Boston, Mass., U.S.A. has given \$10,000 Gold to erect a gymnasium. The athletic work of the institution has already reached a high plane under the splendid supervision of Prof. D. H. Kulp. The erection of a gymnasium will put this department on a solid foundation.

## Shanghai Boy Scouts

Orders for week ending, February 25. Parade at 5.30 p.m. at headquarters, Wednesday 23rd plain clothes.

Any scout having any property in his possession belonging to the Shanghai Boy Scouts Organisation will bring same to headquarters at the above parade.

By order, Scoutmaster in Charge.

## Mr. Benbow Rowe On Mameluke Wins

(Continued from Page 1)

deal of merriment to the spectators, who cheered each disaster right heartily.

The run was voted a fair one, the jumping clean and honest and everybody was extremely well satisfied. No. 2 H. T., on The Tipster, passed the flags about twelve lengths ahead of Mr. Rowe, on Mameluke, but the Stewards subsequently decided that he had missed out part of the run, so the card was made out:

1.—Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe, Mameluke.  
2.—Mr. A. W. Mitchell, The Bos.  
3.—Mr. K. Dabestain, The Parson.  
4.—Mr. I. Ezra, Perhaps.  
5.—Mr. C. P. Lunt, Voltaire.  
6.—Mr. H. E. Morris, Ashfield.

## 'Fat Boys' Have Sporting Contest all on Their Own

Then comes "Glenlivet," with a description of a hunt within a hunt. Says he: A special feature of yesterday's hunt was a competition by the fat boys amongst themselves, no fat boy being qualified unless he was so heavy as to break an ordinary pony in the middle. They arranged a card of their own, the winner to

receive a cup, for which the third condition was that he should put up so many drinks that even of the fat boys would be thirsty for a fortnight. The field in the hunt proper was one of the best that has ever been seen, all the crack ponies being out, including two Leger winners. Yet the fat boys also had some good ponies and were so keen on winning the special prize that they cut out the run at a prodigious pace. So much so, indeed, that they over-ran the paper. A lot of them went wrong, but re-

traced their steps, went at it again and finished in very fine style. Mr. H. Martin Little became the second owner of the fat boys cup and, incidentally, was the fortunate gentleman who had to sign the chits.

The order of the fat boys' finish was: 1.—Mr. H. Martin Little, Henyish.  
2.—Mr. H. von Heldenstein, Salvator.  
3.—Mr. P. W. Mamey, Substituta.  
4.—Mr. N. L. Sparks, Rubicon.  
5.—Mr. O. L. Ibert, Tally Ho.  
6.—Mr. F. W. Potter, Sungari.

## "OSRAM" & "G.E.C." DRAWN-WIRE-METAL-LAMPS

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## To Men between 30 & 40

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The Premium is lower than that of a Limited Payment Policy, and while it does not guarantee the absolute cessation of premiums at the end of the Reserve Dividend period, still, should the policyholder survive the more active earning period of his life, his premiums will be substantially reduced, if not entirely extinguished, in his later years.

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